The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,267 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris :.....	30th Mar.
** ARNA M.	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond ...	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA ..	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th "
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	20th "
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester.	27th "
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR...	3900	600	A. Whyte	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON....	4139	800	C. R. Edwards ..	18th " Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. TRAMER	4101	800	W. A. Seaton ...	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4073	760	A. W. Adamson.	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company's half fares return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A Steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMUDA	..	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	..	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	C. Sbutega ...	3,500	550	1st April.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bachtinger.	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi ..	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Morsa	4,200	600	2nd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3100	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. MERTON HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., from D Shed, Prince's Dock.

Passengers should be on board not later than 10 a.m. Heavy baggage should be shipped on TUESDAY, 27th inst.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA, 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 1st April. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY OF CANTERBURY for London, on or about 3rd April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins, bath, pianos, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th March, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI, VINGORLA, MALWAN.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class Rs.	15 0
Do. do.	Second Class "	7 8
Do. do.	Deck without diet "	1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 27, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
S. S. ASIA SAILING ON 4TH APRIL.

THIS Steamer of 3,550 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship the "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, of the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will, it is expected, be made in 22 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION.
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND PICKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE MANILLAS.

A VERY fine parcel has just been received of No. 2 CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 5.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box ..... Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.	
Soda Water, &c. ...	0 12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1 0	"

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ANTIPYRIN ELIXIR.
THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

ANTIPYRIN, a new artificial Alcaloid, a product from Coal Tar, was discovered in 1883, by Knoor of Erlangen, and according to Prof. Watson Smith, F. C. S., has been found to be a potent remedy for Sea Sickness. Administered in doses of 15 grains three times a day before embarking, and the first three days of the voyage it has been found in every case to completely prevent Sea Sickness.

The Elixir will be found the most palatable and convenient form of taking Antipyrin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIAL CLEANLINESS in the process of manufacture. Perfect Purity of all ingredients used. Fully charged with Carbonic acid Gas.

The Waters manufactured by T & Co. are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Raspberryade	1 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Aerated Water	0 12
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & C.	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Gingerade	1 0	Vichy Water	1 4
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8
Ozo	2 0		

N.B.—Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-10 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FRAGRANT JAVAS, No. 1 .....per box Rs.	3 8	HAVANNA Shaped Trichinopolies..... Rs.	2 0
Do. do. No. 2..... " "	3 0	DAWSON'S Muster do. ..... "	1 12

NOBLES Muster Trichinopolies .....Re. 1 12

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8	Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0	Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0	China Grass Slippers	1 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Do. do. Collars	"	4 8	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Best Oxford do.	"	5 0	Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8	Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap ..... per packet	1 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8	Assorted Perfumes ..... per bottle	2 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20 0	Travelling Pillows	each 5 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0	Resais or Quilts	from 6 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	" 15 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 1 0
Gauze Merino Undervests ..... per ½ doz.		12 0	Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0	Sponges	" 1 8
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Stout Merino Pants	"	6 8	Rug Straps	2 8
Gauze Merino Pants	"	6 8	Leather Purses	0 8
Warm Gloves	"	1 8	Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0	Shaving Brushes	1 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8	Nail Brushes	0 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Linen Faced Collars	"	0 12	Hair Brushes	0 8
Best Linen Cuffs	"	10 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	1 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	"	1 8	Nail Scissors	from 0 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0	Pad-Locks	" 1 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0	Penknives	" 1 8
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	" 15 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	" 18 8
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0	Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8	Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0	Waterproof Coats	7 8
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0	Air Pillows	4 8
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0	Air Cushions	5 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0		
Overland Chairs		4 0		
Despatch Boxes		18 8		

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.
CHEMISTS, ANALYSTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ANALYTICAL BALANCES
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS
CHEMICAL THERMOMETERS,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

CIDER
APPLE BRAND.

Very choice, genuine, and the best in India.

Per doz. qts., Rs. 8-0 ; per doz. pts., Rs. 5-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Licentiate in Arts) is assisted by a competent staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
BEG TO NOTIFY THAT THEY HAVE
REMOVED
FROM RAMPART ROW
TO
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,
The premises lately occupied by PELITI & Co.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, &C.
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." ..... Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ..... Rs.	30 8
"PALE DRY." ..... "	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... "	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... "	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... "	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... "	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ... "	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWAR ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	" "	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	" "	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	" "	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	" "	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	" "	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	" "	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	" "	39
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	" "	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	" "	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	" "	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	" "	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	" "	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. MERTON HALL will sail by TO-NIGHT'S tide for Liverpool from the D shed. Prince's Dock.

Passengers should be on board not later than 5 p. m.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1888.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "CHINA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1888.

MANNERS MAKYTH MAN.

WYKEHAMISTS are requested to communicate their addresses to G. W. SWEET, Simla.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE will be practice in the Town Hall this afternoon at 5-45 instead of TO-MORROW THURSDAY.

C. M. MOBERLY, Hony. Secy.

AT a Meeting of the Karachi Port Trust held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March 1888, the undernoted Debentures were drawn.

No. 16	Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Maistry.
118,159,177.	Secretary, Standard Life.
221, 375 & 382.	Assurance Company, Bombay.
457	Messrs. Dayaram and Oodharam.
534	Mr. A. D. Hussunally.

and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full, together with interest, on or after the 31st March, 1888.

GEO C. PARKER, Vice Chairman, Kurrachee Port Trust.

TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES.

TOOTH BRUSH.

Wax and Back, Wire drawn.
Bristle, Goat or Badger Hair.
From 8 as. to Re. 1.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Bone or Ivory Backs.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 2.
Wood Backs.
From 6 as. to Rs. 3-8.

RAZORS ! RAZORS ! ! RAZORS ! ! !

Warranted of the best quality that can be produced.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8, each, in case.
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 8-8, per pair, in case.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UPS.

Complete Make-up Boxes.
Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.
Grease, Paints, Various Colours.
Eye Brow Pencils, Fard Indien,
Crape Hair
Rouge, Blanc de Perle,
Hare's Feet, &c., &c.

For sale by
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (25, Esplanade Road), BOMBAY.

ROYAL PRESENTS.

Extra large size (two inches diameter).

GENTLEMAN'S GOLD HUNTING HALF CHRONOMETER WATCH, by Jas. McCabe Royal Exchange, London.

Attached with a solid 18, carat Gold Albert Chain, of full size, called Ship Cable Pattern, weighing nine and a quarter tolas.

With MORDAN'S GOLD DOUBLE TELESCOPIC PEN and PENCIL CASE, with Revolving Seal and Ring to attach.

The Name and Address of the Purchaser will be engraved free.

PRICE, RUPEES 1,225.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 26th day of March, 1888, presented to the said Court by the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before His Lordship, the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott, on the 16th day of April 1888, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of March, 1888.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM, Solicitors for the said Company.

SALE OF IRON PADDLE STEAMER.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Madras Government steam Tug MADRAS, built at Blackwall by F. A. Young in 1876, will be received by the Port Officer at Madras, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st May 1888.

2. The vessel will be sold at Calcutta with engines, boiler, masts, sails, awnings, spars, anchors, cables, boats, and such other stores as may be on board on the 30th March, and which will not be removed previous to the sale.

3. Each tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of Madras for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account:—

Tonnage	9 gross.
Do	57 nett
When built	In the year 1876.
Where built	At Blackwall.
Extreme length	123 feet 4 inches.
Do. breadth	2 feet 8 inches.
Depth	11 feet 1 inch.
Number of bulkheads	Three.
Do. of decks	One.
Engines	Two side lever direct connected in surface condensing
Boilers	One multitubular.
Horse-power indicated	137.
Do. nominal	75.
Coal that can be stowed in bunkers	66 tons.

6. The vessel will be open for inspection at Calcutta on applying for an order to the Deputy Director of Indian Marine on or after the 30th March, 1888.

H. A. STREET, Capt., H. M.'s Indian Marine, Port Officer.

Madras Port Office, 15th March, 1888.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

Albumenized Paper.	Lenses.
Albums, Photographic.	Light-tight Boxes.
Do. Scrap.	Magnifying Glasses.
Alpha Paper.	Masks and Discs.
Backgrounds.	Mounts.
Brushes, Dusting.	Photo. Boxes.
Burnishers.	Do. Screens.
Cameras.	Do. Stands.
Cardboards.	Plate Boxes.
Chemicals.	Do. Racks.
Cutting Glasses.	Platinotype Requisites.
Developers.	Print Washers.
Developing Lamps.	Printing Frames.
Do. Sink.	Retouching Desks.
Dishes, glass,	Ruby Paper.
Do. Granite.	Do. Twill.
Do. Porcelain.	Scales and Weights.
Dropping Bottles.	Sensitized Paper.
Dry Plates.	Sets, Complete.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.	Shutters.
Enlarging Apparatus.	Sinks, Earthenware.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.	Squeegees.
Filtering Paper.	Studio, Garden.
Finders, Newbold's.	Syphon Tanks.
Focussing Glasses.	Taps.
Funnels, Glass.	Transparency Plates.
Gel Chloride Plates.	Trays, Ebonite.
Glass Measures.	Do. Papier Mache.
Guide Books for Beginners.	Tripods.
Head Rests.	Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Lantern Slide Boxes.	Vignetters.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

NOTICES.

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO, Engineer and Manager, Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To Messrs. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld., Sole Agents, Downie's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high. Six years old. Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness. Can gallop. Would make splendid charger	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition, 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on THURSDAY, 29th March 1888, at 5-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1887.

And notice is also hereby given that immediately after the GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held for the purpose of making certain alterations in the Company's Articles of Association as specified in the circular issued to shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 17th March, 1888.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on THURSDAY, 29th March, 1888, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1887.

And Notice is also hereby given that immediately after the GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held for the purpose of making certain alterations in the Company's Articles of Association as specified in the Circular issued to shareholders.

By order of the Directors.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 17th March, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Tenders for the Purchase of SCRAP TIMBER, now stacked in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshops, at Parel. The Timber may be seen on application; and forms of Tender, upon which only offers will be received, may be obtained from the undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 15th March, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent will be prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of the following OLD RAILS double headed section 68lbs. @ 85lbs. per yard, viz:—

2,100 tons old Iron Rails, in various lengths, from 1 ft. to 26ft.

100 tons of pieces of Old Rails, 10ft. and under.

100 tons of pieces of Steel Rails

The same are now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the Rails will be taken.

Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf. Payment must be made at the time of delivery.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Store-keeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge Arsenal, Madras, up to 2th April, 1888, and opened at 12 noon, on the 25th April, 188 , for supply of stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March, 1889.

The term "more" to include supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge Arsenal, Madras. Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in the Office of the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge Arsenal, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract deed or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

In failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

J. C. FISHER, Lt.-Col., R.A., Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

Arsenal, Madras, 23rd March, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PESTONJEE PALLONJEE MISTRI has contracted to SELL to the under-mentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate, lying, and being and fronting on the south side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45, new No. 2-3, old survey No. 111, new survey No. 5031, and bounded as follows:—East or towards the property of Chandjeebhai Dalabhai, on or towards the west by the property of the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by the Churney Road, aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Merwanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 41-43, and ward No. 4141, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Pallonjee Mistri and his tenants.—Dated at Bombay this 20th day of March, 1888.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRICUMJI VELJI has contracted to SELL to our client, Mr. ... the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at our office, No 2, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 764 3-9 square yards, with the messuage, tenements, godown, dwelling houses, and premises thereon erected and standing, situate, lying and being at second Coombharwada or Chunala Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by a public passage at the west by a Public Road called Coombharwada or Chunala Street, on the North by the property of Vusonjee Jewraj and on the south by the house of Amrutbai wife of Futteali Abdul Rahim, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B ward No 2111 and 2110 A, street No. 113 to 1-1 and 2-3 and 1-3 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 658/658, new No. 6 44, old survey No. 101, New Survey No 2291, and are in the occupation of Samji Prema and other tenants of the said Tricumji Velji.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA, Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

SIX specially selected AUSTRALIAN HORSES recently brought over from Calcutta. All perfectly quiet and free from bucking. All thoroughly broken to saddle and carry ladies. For particulars and to view, apply to

Captain STANNARD, R. A., Kirkee Road, Kirkee.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS to take a whole or part of the cutting of the coal in the Umaria Colliery, Natives or Eurasians preferred.

Terms of agreement can be seen at the Colliery by application to the Manager.

J. W. MAUGHAN, Manager, Umaria Colliery.

Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,

AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.

No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY,	&	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road.		1, East Street.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSTHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from ¼ to 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet, 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes		at Rs. 1 4	per box.
"	" 50 " "	" 2 6	"
"	" 100 " "	" 4 8	"

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In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS ESPLANADE, FORT.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET.—On the GROUND FLOOR of ALBERT BUILDING, situated on Hornby Road, next door to the Cathedral High School, magnificent shops with frontages opening on three sides. Can be finished according to the wishes of intending tenants.

For rent and other particulars, apply to

J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO LET, immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, Warden Road, lately in the occupation of S. M. Samyer. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

27, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very large newly-built BUNGALOW, on Pedder Road adapted for two families or half a dozen Bachelors. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUND & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

FOR SALE.

WELL SINKING PLANT.

A VERY large quantity including Steam Hoists, Dredgers, Gantries, Pulley's, Scrap Rails, &c. For particulars please apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, NADRAI AQUEDUCT DIVISION, Postal and telegraphic address, NADRAI, N.-W. P.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

(INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
OSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

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For list of Prices apply to

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Rampart Row Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Deidesheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Liebfrauenmilch	" [illegible]	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" [illegible]	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" [illegible]	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine	" 22 0	...
Very Superior	" 26 0	...
Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 45 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
... Canons	" 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 15 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Castrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0	...
From FRANZ SZARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From BRANDE-BURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 13 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
J. Montroc's "**"	" 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
... Dolgnon Fils & Co.	" 2 0	
Cognac, Gold Label, Blue ...	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lervoire Very ... Brandy **	" 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 1 [illegible]	
Chambertin	" 25 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky "*"	Rs. 4 8	
" " *	" 22 8	
BEER.	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	Rs. ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	" 14 0	...
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	...
... Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from Rs. 2 to 3	" 0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 ...
	2 do.	1 0
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Re. ...
Celery	...	" 0 ...
French Beans	...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	...	" 0 10
Young Carrots	...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	...	" 0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage	...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	" 1 6

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Nett cash no discount.

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Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

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ON SATURDAY, THE 31st MARCH, 1888, at 2 P.M.

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"MONASTERY"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"BIRD'S NEST"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds.
"ROSE COTTAGE"—commands a lovely view.
"MULBERRY COTTAGE"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a small house in the Bazaar and a Strawberry Garden on the Lake.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff) to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Pattus
Musjid "	Bhusawal Junction	...ari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	...
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Itarsi (for ...)	Borekaum
Parel Station	Raver	Masrol	...purna
Dadur	Khandwa pur	Roo ...	Murtizapore
Sion	Burhanpur	...agro	Mahona
Coorla	...nee	Tula Gate	Koo um
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Budlapoor	Badnera
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Wangni	Malkee
Tannah	...amar	...	Chan oor
Dewa	Khandwa	Chinchwad	...amergaum
Callian June	Jowar	Kurju ...	Pool...aum
...	Dee ...	Padestari	Dyr um
Titwala	Singaji	Khandala	Wurdah
Kusawali	...sud	Lanowlee	Towar
Wassind	Kirk am	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	...	Kurju ...	Boree
Atgaum	...udra	Talegaum	Kapri
Kussara	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Saigaon
Ku sarah	...	Kirkee	Johwoor
Egutpoora	Dharam	Poona	Kem
Ghotee	Khunol	...	...see
Bellgaum	Dularia	...roolee	Marneh
Deolee B.	...tarsee (for	Yewat	Unger
Siding	Hoshangabad	...beirgaum	Mohol
Nassick Road	Itampur	...tus	Packney
Kheirwadee	Bagra	Dhond	Sholapore
Ni ...	Sohri	Berbali	Hoodgee
Lasalgaum	...sba poread	Decksal and	Kurub am
Munmar	...aparia (for	...ee wan	Doodeer
Naandgaum	Pachmarri)	Kart ...	Go lburga
Nandkaum	...ankeri	Pomulwaree	Shahabad
Chalisgaum	Babai	Varengaum	Wadi
Kuj ...	...adaw ra	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Sohanee	Khurkeer	Yedaberry
Pachora	...eli (or	Mulaspoor	Chitapore
Mhjee	Sant ...)	Mal Bridge	Road
Mus wuda	...singpore	Nandoora	Kistna
...owlee	Jubbulpore	Julumb	Chickaago
Bulgaum	Kuruk Hall	Sheogaum	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisar	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palojee	Pali
Marine Line	Dahanoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwud	...sea a	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mahmoda
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Palley	Barairee
Parell	Boedar	Wegaum	Ahmedabad
Dadur	Damaun Rd	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mu dela	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Badurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Doongree	Kdla	Jackwara
Berewice (Dysur)	Beelemora	Barodaa	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Noosaree	Wasud	Patree
Veraur	Murollee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopala	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghar	Surat	Bhaluj	Tillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luotoran
	Sion	Lasor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junction	Nawandgi	Gulagunda	Hyderabad-Secunderabad
Chittapore	Tandure	Shankarpalli	
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhorall
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanahar
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jasia	Vavd	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or *c* From 5 to 12 minutes for Refreshment 20 minutes for Dinner. 30 minutes for Dinner

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society's Monthly Meeting, 6, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m.
Free Church College, Lecture, by Dr. D. MacDonald, on the Circulation of the Blood with special reference to Respiration, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—China (s), from Liverpool; and Etna (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Dunbar (s), from Cardiff; Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf, (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat,) close at 9-23 a.m., to-morrow, the 29th instant.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read :—" On the Bhonde Kumars," by Lieut.-Col. E. J. Gunthorpe, and " Miscellaneous Notes."

RUNAWAY FROM POLICE ARREST.—Mahomed Dawood had been arrested by the police on Monday for gambling, when he suddenly escaped and ran into a warehouse in Thana Street. While endeavouring to get away along the roof of an adjoining shed, he fell through, fracturing his right thigh. He is at present under treatment at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The second lecture of the series organised by the society will be delivered to-day, in the College Hall, Khetwady, at 8-30 p.m., by Dr. D. MacDonald, M. D., B. Sc., when Surgeon-Major Water has kindly consented to preside. The subject of the lecture will be the " Circulation of the Blood with special reference to Respiration."

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A performance was given on Monday night, at the Seamen's Institute, by the crew of H. M's. Osprey, by the kind permission of Captain C. E. Gissing, and under the patronage of H. E. Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, K. C. B. The programme consisted of songs, choruses and comic acting. A dramatic piece entitled " The Two Polts " was graphically rendered by Messrs. Jardine and Hannaford, Pepperell, Sprague, Walker, Ellis—Bustin and Simmens, which caused great amusement. The Rev. W. Ellison, harbour chaplain, in moving a vote of thanks to Captain Gissing who was present, for granting permission to his crew to perform at the Institute, said, the more the naval discipline and order were brought to bear upon the mercantile ships the better would be the union of the two in time of war. It was the object of the Seamen's Institute to unite the two bodies in their social and recreative amusements when on shore, which might be of great benefit to sailors generally. It was encouraging when officers came forward and encouraged their men by their presence at these meetings, and when the distinguished head of H.M.'s Squadron in the East India Station lent his patronage to the cause. He would ask them to-night to give three hearty cheers in sailor fashion to Commander C. E. Gissing, of H. M's. Osprey, for his help and presence that evening. The cheers were heartly given and the proceeding concluded by singing " God Save the Queen."

PROTECTION OF ONE THOUSAND COWS.—At the invitation of Mr. Khimjee Jewa, one of the wealthiest Bhattia merchants of Bombay, and others, a meeting of leading Hindu merchants was held on Sunday afternoon, at the Kutch Maharao Khengarjee Library, to consider what measures should be adopted for the protection of one thousand disabled cows lately returned from Masowa. On the motion of Mr. Khimjee Jewa, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Gokaldas Master, Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee was called to the chair. The chairman explained that, at a meeting of the trustees of the Pinjrapole, it was resolved that, on the payment to them of Rs. 20,000, they would take charge of the cows above referred to. Several of the gentlemen present expressed their opinion that the above amount should be collected and paid over to the Pinjrapole trustees; and the following were appointed a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting and to raise subscriptions for the purpose :—Messrs. Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, Khimjee Jewa, Damodhur Gokaldas Master, Lalljee Shamjee, Lukhumsey Govindjee, Dharsee Nanjee, Vussonjee Khimjee, Bharmull Ruttonsey, Vussonjee Hirjee, Lukhumsey, Nathoo, and Motilal Jumnadas Shroff. The draft of a letter to be addressed by the committee to the Pinjrapole trustees, guaranteeing the payment of the Rs. 20,000 asked for, was submitted to the meeting and approved. A subscription list was started, and upwards of Rs. 13,000 have already been subscribed to the fund. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EVENING PARTY TO RAO BAHADOOR MOROBA KESRINATH.

RAO BAHADOOR MOROBA KESRINATH was entertained at an evening party in a mandap erected in front of Mr. Raghunath Abaji's house, New-Wadi, on Saturday evening last, by his Prabhu friends, of which community he is a member, by way of congratulating him on the title of Rao Bahadoor having been lately conferred on him by Government for his long and meritorious services as Assistant to the Accountant-General. Amongst others, there were present on the occasion Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, Rao Saheb Wassedew Jugurnath, Rao Bahadoor Parbhudas, Doctors Penbhukur and Welkur, Messrs G. J. Rao Sitanath Ajinkya, Venaykrao Hurrichundjee, Hurrichund Janardhun, Ramchundra Keshew, Shamrao Ambernath Kirtikar, Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, and several other influential members of the Prabhu community. Mr. N. L. Gorakshakur in introducing the guest gave a brief account of Rao Bahadoor Moroba's life, and showed how by dint of merit he had risen from a humble place to the position he occupied in the Government service before retiring on pension. Rao Bahadoor Moroba entered the Military Auditor's Department in 1851 on a monthly salary of Rs. 15, but by assiduous application and study at home he supplemented the little knowledge he had acquired at school. He was a self-made man, and from the beginning of his career to the end of it led a singularly unassuming life, but his sterling worth was appreciated by his superiors; and all the Accountants-General, under whom he served, formed a high opinion of him; and the speaker said that he only echoed the opinion of every one present there, when he said that in conferring the title of Rao Bahadoor on their distinguished guest Government had only rewarded merit. Mr. Manarikur, of the Oriental Translator's Department, supplemented the above address by dwelling at some length on the many private virtues of the guest, whether as the head of a family or as a friend. A sung specially composed for the occasion was next song by a Prabhu lad. Rao Bahadoor Moroba was then presented with a garland of flowers, and in reply he said that he felt highly flattered by the honour done him that night, and remarked that there was nothing singular or extraordinary in his public services to deserve such a recognition at the hands of Government. They were of an ordinary character, such as any clerk would have rendered with a due sense of duty. He was ignorant of the grounds on which the title was recommended by his official superiors unasked for. He tendered his hearty thanks to the members of his community over which he had no claims arising from any act done by him, either in public or in his private capacity, for its good or benefit; and for the entertainment so kindly given on his behalf; and also to Government for the honorary distinction which they have been pleased to confer upon him; also to his official superiors, on whose recommendation the title was bestowed upon him. The party then retired to the refreshment buffet, where a considerable time was spent; after which pan and goolab was distributed and the party brought to a close.

THE Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association held a special meeting on Thursday, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider certain proposals recently submitted by the native sellers with regard to the sampling and refraction of produce. As we mentioned a few days ago, the propsal, if adopted, would substitute independent samplers and refractors for those now employed by the respective exporters, who, so far as could be judged from the proceedings at the meeting, are by no means prejudiced in favour of the exising system, but are ready to accept any practicable scheme which will, in its working, be absolutely fair to all parties. The sellers, a large number of whom were present, had not come prepared with any feasible scheme, and after much discussion it was decided that the question should be referred to a Sub-Committee, which is to consist of three exporters and three sellers, with the President of the Association as its Chairman. The meetings of the Committee will also be attended by an European broker, who will act solely as an intermediary between sellers and exporters, but will not have the right to vote. Whatever may be the result of the Committee's deliberations on the point at issue, we trust that its sittings will do something to strengthen the mutual confidence of sellers and exporters, which recent events appear to have somewhat disturbed.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO NEIGHBOURS.

J. J. DE SILVA *vs.* LEONORA MARIA DE MIRANDA AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case, in which the plaintiff claimed to have free access of light and air to certain ancient windows of his house at Gavel. The issues raised in the case were :—1. Whether the plaintiff's window No. 1 had enjoyed free and uninterrupted access of light and air for twenty years before the filing of the suit? 2. Whether the plaintiff was entitled to free and uninterrupted access of light and air to door No. 2 of the house? 3. Whether the defendants' proposed new building would materially obstruct the access of light and air to window No. 1 and door No. 2 as heretofore enjoyed by the plaintiff? 4. Whether the defendants' proposed new building would materially effect the access of light and air to windows No. 3 and 4? 5. Whether the defendants' new buildings would extend over any property of the plaintiff? 6. Whether the defendant No. 2 ought not to be dismissed from the suit with costs? 7. Whether the statements in para. 6 of the written statement are not true; and if so, is not the plaintiff's right to an injunction barred? 8. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any relief? His lordship held that the second defendant, Paul Miranda, had no interest in the tenement which belonged to his wife. The plaintiff enjoyed free and uninterrupted access of light and air to the upper part of windows No. 1 and 2 for more than twenty years, the light and air coming to the lower part of these apertures being obstructed by the roof of the defendants' house; and that the top part of door No. 2, where there were iron bars, was not an ancient light. The defendants' proposed new building would materially obstruct the access of light and air to window No. 1 and door No. 2 as hitherto enjoyed by the plaintiff. It was also held that the part of the compound wall which ran east and west, bounding the plaintiff's gully, belonged to the plaintiff; and that the defendant had no right to erect projections over that part of the wall; and that all such projections should be removed. The suit against the second defendant was dismissed, he having to pay his separate costs up to the first day's hearing. It was found that the statements of the written statement relating to plaintiff's knowledge and acquiescence were not true; and that the plaintiff's right to injunction or any other relief had not been affected by his conduct. His Lordship decided to hear counsel further to ascertain the amount of damages. Costs reserved.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CLAIMS BY TWO CO-WIDOWS TO INHERITANCE.

FATMABAI *vs.* AISHABAI.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered his final judgment dealing with certain questions that were reserved on a previous occasion. His Lordship said :—There is no doubt that a release, though expressed in general terms, may be restrained to what was the intention of the parties, but that intention must be found in the facts of each case. What then are the facts of this case? Hajee Adam dies leaving considerable property. Aishabai, the present defendant, brings a suit No. 616 of 1879 to establish her right as his widow to that property, and obtains a decree for nearly two lakhs of rupees. Fatmabai, the plaintiff, then brings a suit, No. 227 of 1882, as another widow of the deceased for her share of what was awarded to Aishabai. Aishabai denies, in that suit, that Fatmabai was either legally married, or acknowledged as a wife. Interrogatories are administered, and a number of affidavits filed on either side. Aishabai says she is able to prove that Fatmabai was an orphan slave girl, and never lawfully married; and relies on the description of herself as " wife," and of Fatmabai, as "another woman Fatmabai,a Georgian of my son," in the will of the deceased's father. Fatmabai, on the other hand, says, she is prepared to prove both her marriage and an acknowledgment of her as wife. The suit, obviously of a painful character to the family, instead of being fought out in Court is referred to the arbitration of Mr. Oumroodin Tyebjee and Mr. Bhaishunker, solicitors to the plaintiff and defendant, respectively. The arbitrators, taking fresh evidence, as parties agree that " all the points in difference are contained in the affidavits," which are admitted as the evidence in the suit. The whole proceedings are of a non-contentious character. The partners of the two arbitrators appear for the parties. There is only one meeting, no issues are settled, and, finally,the arbitrators give their award without reasons, allotting to Fatmabai Rs. 55,000. The award is, subsequently by agreement of the parties, embodied in a consent decree. That decree recites first, the prayer of the plaint, next, the reference ordering that *the suit and all matters in difference* should be referred to the arbitration of Messrs. Tyebjee and Bhaishunker; and then the Court proceeds to pass judgment, according to the award, in the following terms (which are the terms of the award and contain the words I have nowto construe), " that the said Aishabai *do pay to Fatmabai's* attorneys *the sum of Rs.* 55,000 *in full settlement of all and singular* the claims of Fatmabai in the estate of the deceased *whatsoever and wheresoever*, and declares that upon the payment of the said sum all claims whatsoever of Fatmabai upon the estate of the deceased in the hands of any person whatsoever or upon Aishabai as heir of the deceased personally, or otherwise, shall be considered to have been fully satisfied by Aishabai and absolutely waived for ever by Fatmabai, and the decree further declares that *Aishabai is entitled absolutely to all the rest of the estate* and effects of the deceased *as her sole property as against Fatmabai.* It is important to observe that the award here set out goes much beyond the submission in the claims declared to be abandoned, and yet it is adopted *ipsissimus verbis* by the parties in the consent decree, and second, that the arbitrators, both lawyers, never touched the question of wife or no wife, whilst they gave Fatmabai, much less than the moiety claimed. This decree was passed and the money paid in 1883. The next incident in the history of the case is that Aishabai re-married in October, 1886. Fatmabai then filed her plaint in the present suit praying that it be declared, first, that Aishabai by her re-marriage has forfeited all right and interest in the property of the deceased, and, second, that Fatmabai, being now sole widow of the deceased, is now entitled to all his property in the hands of Aishabai. The case then came on for hearing before me on the following preliminary issue, namely, " whether the plaintiff is not precluded from bringing this suit or obtaining the relief prayed by reason of the proceedings in suit No. 227 of 1882, and the award and decree therein." I have already found that the defence of *res judicata* was not sustainable on that decree. But on the defence that the award and decree constituted a valid and binding release, conveyance or final settlement of all claims whatsoever Fatmabai might have upon Aishabai, I asked for further argument and the matter was fully and ably re-argued a fortnight ago. After giving the matter most careful and anxious consideration, I have come to the following conclusion :—It is settled law that the general terms of a release do not include questions that could not have been in the contemplation of the parties (see Story Equity Jurisprudence, sec. 145, Pollock on Contracts p. —.) Now, was this present claim of Fatmabai on Aishabai in the contemplation of the parties, or ought it to be reasonably supposed to have been in their contemplation at the date of release? The claim did exist at the time in the sense of its being a present right to a contingent interest,the contingency not having yet arisen. Was the contingency—the re-marriage of Aishabai so improbable that it escaped consideration? Fatmabai cannot be considered to have been ignorant of her alleged right to the whole on the re-marriage as she brought this suit at once on that event occurring, and she sets up a custom which can only be proved on the basis of frequent re-marriages in her community. I do not think it was a right Fatmabai was likely to overlook; another way no doubt of considering whether the release covers such a right is to look at the recitals or what stands in this case in the place of recitals which are always used as a key to the construction of the general words of a release (sec. 22, L. I. C. P., 17; 3, B. and Ad. 175 30 L. 7 Ex. 193), that is to say, we must look at the terms of the reference which is of " the suit and all matters in difference between the parties;" and we must next consider from the pleadings what were " the matters in difference." We find them to be a claim on the part of Fatmabai, as widow, and a denial of the claim and of the widowhood on the part of Aishabai. That was the matter in difference which was referred to arbitration. If the operative words are to be wholly controlled by the recitals in all cases, I should, I think, be bound to hold that the award referred to the matters in difference only, and that the right intended to be released by the general words was only Fatmabai's right as widow, on the estate in Aishabai's hands as widow. But the operative words must not be controlled and interpreted by the recitals only. They are only one of the tests of the intention of the parties which must be inferred from all the circumstances. In short, every case must stand in its own facts, and the facts here are : (1) no issues were raised; (2) there were no direct findings on the precise points in dispute; (3) the sum awarded to Fatmabai was less than the one half-which she would have taken as widow; (4) the arbitrators never in terms decided the main question at all; (5) although the award was defective from want of findings on all the matters in difference there was no objection taken by either side to its validity; (6) that, in short, the arbitrators diverged from the submission and the parties consented to the divergence. All these facts make me think there was a distinct intention, amongst all the parties that the decision arrived at by the arbitrators should be treated by all the parties as a short of final compromise and settlement,not only of the disputes submitted but of *all* the disputes that could raise between the two ladies as regards the estate of the deceased husband. This view accounts for the comprehensive terms of the operative part of the release whose construction otherwise it is almost impossible to explain. It can hardly be said that the terms have no meaning. Two experienced lawyers conducted the case for the parties and two other experienced lawyers acted as arbitrators and gave the award. Such terms as " all claims whatsoever upon the estate shall be absolutely waived for ever " and " Aishabai is entitled absolutely to all the rest of the estate as her sole property as against Fatmabai " would not have been used by able lawyers if they had not intended to settle all possible claims. Nor would these terms otherwise have been adopted by the parties who were acting under advice in their consent decree. If I am right in my view of the award and decree, viz., that when read by the light of the facts and circumstances, they must be taken as a final settlement of all disputes, than the particular claim put forward by the present suit was included unless it was non-existent at the time. As I have alreay said it was a present right dependent on a contingency, and existed just as much as a right contingent on a death exists. Re-marriage clearly in Fatmabai's opinion obtains in her community as Fatmabai bases her claim on a custom by which Aishabai forfeits the estate of her husband whenever she takes to herself a second, I think, therefore, the terms used must be held to cover and to have been intended to cover Fatmabai's rights in case of Aishabai's re-marriage. It was argued that this question is concluded by the decision of the Privy Council (6 Moore Ind. app., p. 1), and that I am bound to hold that Fatmabai only waived her right on the property so far as it was widow's estate in the hands of Aishabai. In that case by a family arrangement a childless Hindoo widow was given Rs. 55,000 " for her sole absolute use and benefit." Yet, in spite of those words, she was held to have taken with reference to her husband's representatives, only a widow's estate and not an estate to her separate use in the English sense. But their lordships say the money was given for her absolute use " as against the parties to the deed," and that the deed was intended to settle all accounts between the parties. Applying the decision to the present matter I should say that as against Fatmabai a party to the release, Aishabai held absolutely although as against other members of the husband's family Aishabai may only hold a widow's estate. If I were to follow the case cited in 11 B. L. R. 459, there would be no difficulty in saying that Fatmabai intended to convey an absolute estate as the words here are as strong if not stronger than the words which the court had to construe in that case. I think on the whole the award and release must be held to constitute a binding agreement, by which Fatmabai, for the sum of Rs. 55,000, waived all her rights against Aishbai, including the present claim. I therefore decide the preliminary issue in favour of the defendants. The suit must be dismissed with costs.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

THE native papers express disapproval of the judgment of the High Court, reversing Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision in the case of the native police constable who was convicted by him of wrongful confinement. The *Bombay Samachar* says :—A policeman must have very good grounds for suspecting a man. Mulji Dayal was standing in broad daylight in a public street with the bundle of piece-goods under his arm, waiting for the tram car. There was nothing in his demeanour to give the sepoy any reasonable grounds for suspicion. The policeman said that the Bhattia had inflicted a blow on his chest. If that were a fact, those who have any experince of the police, will easily understand that the assailant would not have been let off so easily. In the first place there was no ground for suspecting the Bhattia, and in the second place, he was treated by the sepoy with unpardonable severity. The sentence of four months passed by the Magistrate had a reassuring effect on the public, who thought that other men in the police would be deterred by this example from annoying respectable citizens. Now the decision given by the High Court has again given the public good cause of anxiety for their safety and honour. The decision may be sound in law, but it is dangerous in the interests of the public, and especially of the native public, for it is the natives who alone are liable to be the victims of the insolence or stupidity of police constables.

The High Court has reversed the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the celebrated case of Imperatrix *versus* Bhau, and hold the Police Constable justified in the action he took against the complainant. So far the case has ended in its legal aspect. But we are afraid the public will not feel satisfied with the law which made the High Court hold the policeman to be not guilty. The doctrine that a policeman's discretion and good faith are to be ganged by his intellectual status is rather unsatisfactory, and the public will be naturally afraid of a ruling which lays down that a policeman may question any person as to his character with impunity, if he says that he did so in good faith. The public would more like to have a law which would rather vest the Judge with the power to judge of a policeman's good faith than one which would vest that power in the policeman himself. If the law as the High Court have put it, and we have no doubt that it is so, then surely it requires to be changed.—*Native Opinion.*

The *Jame Jamshed* says :—We should not have been sorry, if the High Court had only reduced the sentence passed by the Magistrate on constable Bhau Jeewaji. We admit that there was no malice in his interrogating the Bhattia about the cloth he was carrying. But the way in which he had subsequently behaved was most insolent, and, in the interests of the public safety, it called for serious notice. The experience of Europeans of the native constable is quite different from the experience of natives. He is extremely obsequious in his behaviour towards Europeans, while he thinks he is an officer invested with great authority in his treatment of natives. It is a standing complaint in native circles that these constables are always very insolent. It is true that, for the public safety, the police must have power to stop suspicious looking persons; but it must be impressed upon them that they were to exercise this power with extreme care and caution. In this case there was no justification for the sepoy in making inquiries about the parcel of piece-goods, or for his subsequent treatment of his victim. We, therefore, very much regret the decision of the Appeal Court, which is received by the native public with alarm. It is natural that the Commissioner of Police should stand up for his men. But we think that, for the good name of the police force, it is his duty to take due cognizance of the policeman's conduct in this instance. The satisfaction with which the Chief Magistrate's decision had been received by the public showed that instances of police insolence and annoyance must not be by any means very rare. Although the Appeal Court has reversed the Magistrate's decision, the public feeling is entirely with Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

The *Gujerati* says the decision of the Appeal Court has spread as much dismay in the native public as the judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey was received with satisfaction. The paper appeals to the Government to call for all the papers in the case, and judge for themselves.

We do not grudge the Police the satisfaction they may feel at the acquittal, in appeal, of Bhau Jivaji, the sepoy who was sentenced the other day by the Senior Presidency Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for four months for wrongful confinement and other ill-treatment of a Bhattia cloth seller. But though thus set free by the law of the High Court, we doubt if Bhau stands much chance of anything like a public approval of his conduct. His case was a typical one, and the Magistrate was justified, in our opinion, in making an example of him. The man does not appear to us to have acted in good faith throughout, even if he did so act in the first instance in challenging the Bhattia. We are not concerned, however, with the reversal of the sentence passed by the Magistrate. But the law must really do something to crub the wanton exercise of powers by subordinates of the Police Department.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC OPINION.

One more concession to public opinion has been quietly made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Steuart Bayley has issued instructions to District officers and others, calling upon them to consult political Associations before a new law is introduced into the Legislative Council, or a new order is issued by the executive Government. The value of such consultation cannot be overestimated. Bengal is really having a run of good luck which she will do well always to deserve. It must, however, be remembered that consulting is not the same as acting, that the opinion of those consulted is not invariably the correct one, and that even when it is worth acting upon, there may be practical difficulties in giving effect to it.—*Indian Spectator.*

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The " Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th instant.

THE NEW OFFICER.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 28th December, forwarding four sets of plans showing how the accommodation fixed by the chairman as necessary for the various departments to be located in the proposed new administrative offices can be obtained in buildings of different shapes. The Engineer states that the rough estimate which has been sent in Rs. 3,53,718, will be enough for either of the buildings sketched out, and he states that if the Trustees will decide upon the shape of the building to be erected plans and estimates can be proceeded with at once. The Engineer recommends that some of the rooms be made rather larger than shown on the plan, as putting aside the convenience of having extra room, the proportions will not be good unless the building is made very narrow.

Resolution.—Scheme C. is approved. Mr. Campbell, Major Firebrace and the chairman are appointed a Committee farthest to examine and decide upon the details of the plan, and, subject to any modifications which they may decide upon, the Engineer should be requested at once to proceed with the preparation of plans and estimates; the architecture being similar to that accepted for the new Dock offices. The name of southmost street on Mody Bay Estate to be changed from Mint Street to " Ballard Road," in honour of the late General John Archibald Ballard, C. B., R. E., the first chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and for many years Master of the adjoining Mint.

BERTHS IN THE NEW DOCK.

Read letter from Messrs. W. &. A. Graham and Co., Agents, "Anchor Line," dated 22nd February, applying for the berth in the new Dock which is nearest to their present berth in Prince's Dock, *i.e.*, No. 2 berth. They observe that the space between the two jetties is apparently rather narrow for two steamers each to work overside cargo at the same time. They therefore suggest that the opposite berth be not allotted to steamers likely to interfere with the discharge of their overside cargo.

Read letters from Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., Agents, Hall Line, dated 22nd February, intimating that it is a matter of regret to them to observe that the channel of approach to the Victoria Dock is not at present to be deepened to the full extent, as this will seriously interfere with the loading of their deep draughted steamers, and they therefore trust that the Trustees may ere long see their way to complete it to its fullest depth. They intimate their preference to the east berth on the south wharf, provided it is intended to erect a cargo shed on the wharf, otherwise they select berth No. 1 at the back of the A berth in Prince's Dock.

Resolution.—No. 2 berth should be allotted to the " Anchor Line," but the Trustees cannot give any guarantee as to the use to be made of the opposite berth. They will, however, endeavour, so far as they can do so without injury to the interests of the Trust, not to set apart the opposite berth for vessels likely to interfere with overside delivery from No. 2 berth. Berth No. 1 should be allotted for the Hall Line.

THE CROSS ISLAND FORT GUNS.

Read letter from the Port Officer dated 17th March forwarding correspondence with the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery at Colaba, requesting that a range for the biennial practice for the Cross Island Fort guns to the south may be kept clear for one day, about the 27th instant,and intimating that anticipating the wishes of the Trustees he has issued the following order :—" The shipping moved on this range will require to be moved if necessary, but arrangements are to be made so as not to place vessels, which will require to remain there longer than until the 26th, on the area comprehended in the range. Any vessel may be placed there in the meantime which will be leaving before the 26th." The Port Officer states that it is probable that two or three ships may require to be moved, and that the owners cannot be expected to be willing to bear any expense in connection therewith; that the Officer Commanding the R. A. is not prepared to pay for moving the vessels, and that as it will probably be necessary to employ the Tug and a Harbour Master for the purpose, it will be necessary, if the Trustees sanction the vessels being moved, to decide as to how the charges are to be met. The Port Officer farther states that all necessary warning of the practice will be given by his department, and that the safety of the shipping on each side of the range is guaranteed by the Officer Commanding R. A.

Resolution.—The action of the Port officer is approved. The cost of such moving of vessels as may be necessary in order to allow of the practice being carried out should be borne by the Trust, and Government should be informed that this has been arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th March 1888.	For week ending 16th March 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	26
" " out of "	25	18
" transported	25	13
" attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 16th March 1888.	For week ending 16th March 1887.
Vessels entered	12	13
" left	11	7
" remaining in dock.	21	16

CASHMERE AFFAIRS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jummoo, writing a few days before the *coup d'etat*, throws a certain amount of light upon the turn which events have taken. Referring to the rumours of an approaching explosion, he says :—

The Prime Minister is looked upon here by the Conservatives as very indifferently fulfilling the idea of a Dewan. He is not unapproachable; he is not half slow enough in the transaction of business; he is not opposed to every innovation or improvement; he is markedly indifferent to favouritism. They have come to know that since his accession new blood and energy have been infused into the administration, and the relations, with the Supreme Government, placed on a more cordial footing. Therefore the Dewan who had belied all the traditions of the State fell under displeasure, and every sort of intrigue was set on foot against him. It is even said that, in order to embarrass and discredit the Dewan, money has been drawn away and secreted, so that the treasury might appear empty. But when this did not discourage him from attempting to go on with the amelioration of the people, and the development of the State, with railway schemes and settlements. So the opposing party set to work with obstruction. Everything he put forward was dissented from or shelved, and at last advantage was taken of his absence on leave to make representations to the British Government to remove him and put Prince Amar Singh in his place. But the Viceroy is too astute to be taken in by any interested aspersions made behind the back of the Dewan, it is believed that he will impress upon the Maharaja the necessity of stating openly and fairly what he has to urge against his Minister. . . . . The final result of all this will be the retirement of the Maharaja from business, which will have have to be carried on by a Council of Regency."

THE BOMBAY P. W. D.

WE learn on good authority, says *Indian Engineering* that all the proposals of the Bombay Government for the reorganization of the Public Works Department have been accepted by the Government of India. We are assured that the course followed by Lord Reay throughout was not dictated by personal motives and that he was actuated purely by a desire to secure efficiency and economy. Be this as it may, we are sorry to find that he has gained his point. His object has been to separate the Chief Engineership from the Secretaryship, and this he has succeeded in doing. We have always protested against the innovation, and have already recorded our views on the disadvantages of a dual system of Departmental administration. We are, however, immediately concerned with the result as regards Colonel Goodfellow, and here we find that Lord Reay has not been made to eat the leak—contrary to what we wished and expected. Colonel Goodfellow gets the Chief Engineership. First Grade, but will not hold the Secretaryship. This is what was originally offered him. There are other changes, some of which we anticipated. The Chief Engineership of Irrigation is to be abolished, and thus frustrate the hopes of many in the Irrigation Branch of the Department who naturally looked to this eventuality in their Service. We are not permitted to say more on the subject at present. The proposal will soon see the light of day. In the meanwhile we are not disposed to give Lord Reay credit for all the good intentions in this matter to which his friends and admirers consider him entitled.

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" Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

WHAT TO WEAR.

A GOOD deal has recently been said of the advantages of sanitary clothing. What is now known in the market by the distinctive name of sanitary clothing is manufactured in Germany, but it is satisfactory to lebrn on the authority of the *British Medical Journal* that the woollen manufactured in clothing England and Scotland are in many respects superior to the foreign goods for the preservation of health. The *British Medical Journal* says :—

It may not be inopportune at this season, and at a time when so many of our work people are unemployed and half starving, to call attention to the fact that British hosiery is for all hygienic purposes as well as for comfort, fully equal to those articles of woollen underclothing of foreign manufacture with which our markets are flooded, and which are vaunted as possessing special virtues. What are called in the trade Scotch goods, but which are really made in England as well as in Scotland, are in all respects as shapely and wholesome underclothes as any that are to be purchased, and can be had at a lower price than the imported goods which compete with them, and which, by dint of diligent puffing, have in some measure supplanted them. They are made of the finest and purest wool, unmixed with cotton or linen fibre, and of its natural colour, so that it is free from any injurious dye. They are of soft, elastic, open texture, being lightly milled or not at all in some cases, and thus afford a ready exit for all cutaneous exhalations, and contrast favourably with some German makes, especially in the thicker which are substances, heavily milled, brushed and matted. They are made of various thicknesses, from a fine gauze up to a fleecy flannel, and can therefore be obtained suitable for summer, autumn, or winter wear, for those who are young, robust and vigorous, and for those who are aged, infirm, or of very languid circulation. They are skilfully shaped on anatomical principles, and really insure a good fit, which their Continental rivals do not often do, as they are for the most part cut out of webbing. And, lastly, they are free from the clumsy and often irritating seams which are found in foreign underclothing, and are so well made that they stand wear and tear. Any medical man comparing Scotch with German hosiery will unhesitatingly give the preference to the former on all sanitary grounds. The popularity which the latter has attained has really arisen out of exaggerated notions as to what it is possible for woollen clothing to accomplish in the preservation of health and the prolongation of life, together with an unreasonable faith in German science. In justice to our own work-people and manufacturers in these bad times, it is desirable that a foolish prejudice which has been greatly to the detriment of a section of them, should be dissipated, and that British hosiery should be rehabilitated in public esteem. And members of the medical profession can do more than any others to accomplish this, by assuring those who consult them that, in the handframe hosiery made at their own doors, they have underclothing of unsurpassed softness, cheapness and durability, which will ward off all disease and promote health as faithfully (and successfully as it is in the power of any underclothing to do.

THE DHRANGDRA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

THE Dhrangdra Horse and Cattle Show was opened on March 16, by his Highness the Raj Saheb. The arrangements in connection with the show were as good as could be desired and the honorary secretary, Mr. Narayenrao Balkrishna, the Sar Nayayadhis, to whom much of the success is due, was highly complimented by Colonel Wodehouse, the Political Agent, who paid a visit to the show on the 15th before it was formally opened. The show was held in the cotton mill. A large tent was pitched for the accommodation for the visitors who assembled early in the morning. Among those present were :—H. H. the Raj Saheb, Colonel A. M. Phillips, the Thakore Sahebs of Wadhwan and Sayla, Kumar Shri Samutsingji of Palitana and many other Bhayats, &c. The honorary secretary, having given a brief description of the animals on view, H. H. the Raj Saheb and the whole party proceeded to inspect the animals which they did for about an hour.

In the evening the visitors as well as H. H. the Raj Saheb and Colonel Phillips met again in the tent where Mr. Narayenrao delivered a lecture in which he described the advantages resulting from such shows. After this fireworks were let off near the bridge on the western side of the city, which were witnessed by a large crowd of people from adjoining places that had assembled on account of the show. Ploughing matches were held on the morning of the 17th, and four out of 15 teams succeeded to satisfy the considerations of the committee. In the evening the prize-takers were paraded and the prizes were distributed by the Raj Saheb personally. Great credit is due to the honorary secretary. The Darbari horses were not awarded prizes but certificates were given them. The prize distribution over, Colonel Phillips addressed the assembly. He praised the exertions of the Raj Saheb and the Sar Nayayadhis and expatiated at a great length on the advantages accruing from such shows. The total number of animals exhibited was 714, namely, 65 horses, 6, mares, 315 bullocks, 10 buffalo bulls, 125 buffaloes, 12 bulls, 10 ponies, 5 goats, 2 mules, 5 asses, 11 camels, 4 sheep, and 89 cows, &c., Experts in particular branches were appointed connoisseurs. Out of the total number exhibited 96 were adjudged prizes amounting to rupees four hundred. This agricultural show was a great success, and such annual shows promise to prove of great importance in future. Grass, &c., was supplied to the animals at the expense of the State, and the total expenditure in connection with the show amounting to rupees one thousand was defrayed by his Highness the Raj Saheb. Under the initiation of Colonel H. *i.* Nutt, the agricultural shows in Kathiawar have been proving very useful and successful.

BENGAL.

BENGAL OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The following Bengal notifications are gazetted :—Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Dumka, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. N. S. Alexander, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, is allowed special leave for six months, and Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Magistrate of Howrah, is appointed to act for him. Mr. F. M'Blaine, Assistant Magistrate, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jajpur sub-division. Mr. H. S. Beadon, Magistrate of Darbhanga, is allowed leave for three months, and Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Magistrate, Faridpur, is appointed to act for him. Mr. De is appointed to act as Magistrate of Faridpur. Mr. L. P. Shirres, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed special leave for six months. The Rev F. Orton, Chaplain of Barrackpur, is allowed furlough for one year and four months. The Rev. H.B. Hyde, Chaplain of Dinapur, is appointed to be Chaplain of the St. John's Church, Calcutta. The Rev. J. H. Taylor, Chaplain, St. John's Church, Calcutta, is appointed to be Chaplain of Darjiling.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

FORGERY AT LAHORE.—The trial of Oliver John Macdonald, which lasted two days, terminated at Lahore on Thursday. Prisoner was charged on four distinct counts, namely, forgery, forgery for the purpose of cheating, having in his possession a forged document with intent to use it as genuine, and fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document. The forged document was an alleged cheque drawn by Mr. Rattigan, of Lahore, in favour of Mr. M. P. Gasper, advocate of the High Court, Calcutta, for Rs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, Handsome GASELIERS and SHOP FITTINGS, on view, for Auction sale, or can be sold privately before next Thursday.—Mrs. Lake's, Rampart Row, Fort.

SIGNBOARDS.—Auction sale of large handsome Signboards, shield and other shapes, or for private sale before next Thursday.—Mrs. Lake's, Rampart Row, Fort.

WHY pay more price when Shroff Brothers offer the same articles at lower rates? Glassware, Crockery, Plateware, Cutlery, Majolica, Albums, Handbags, Tin Trunks, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RECREATION CLUB DANCE, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 9 p. m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel. Admission—Gentleman, Rs. 3. Ladies free.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the Victoria Terminus, and five minutes' walk from the chief places of business. Terms moderate.

AUCTION SALE of Professor Forrest's valuable books at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.'s Rooms, TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m.

ON VIEW, at Rampart Row, Fort, Mrs. LAKE'S valuable stock-in-trade; also handsome Gas Lamps and Signboards, to be sold on THURSDAY, 29th inst.

ROOMS TO LET, Colaba Causeway, behind Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Rent Rs. 40.—Apply on premises.

LOST, on the evening of the 23rd inst., a Pehlvi Manuscript Book. Whoever finds and returns it will be rewarded.—K. R. CAMA.

WANTED.—An experienced Gujerati Hindu as a PERSONAL CLERK. Must know English. Shall have to reside near his employer. Salary, Rs. 50, with suitable free quarters, and increase of Rs. 10 every year up to Rs. 80. Only written applications will be received if accompanied with certificates of experience and good character. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,074-10-10 Stg.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

INVALIDS or CHILDREN PROCEEDING to ENGLAND, can obtain the services of a lady who is a trained nurse, in exchange for free passage.—Apply to Dr. EDITH PECHEY, Cama Hospital, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING with FURNISHED ROOM can be had for a married couple or 2 single Gentlemen with a European family at Bandora.—Apply to H, care of this Paper.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view. Excellent Table. First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors, with EXCELLENT table and accommodation. Terms very moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

DR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE, Tent Merchant, New and Second-Hand tents for sale and hire.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BATH-TUBS,—Galvanised Iron, with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BILLIARD CUES, chalk, cement, wafters, cushing brushes, at marvellously cheap prices.—The E. P. and G. Store, 29, Apollo Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

NEW PATENT SYMPHONIONS (or hand Organ) with 5 Brass plates, Rs. 20. size 7 in. square and 4 in. high, with case.—L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

SEWING MACHINES from all the leading makers, with the latest improvement, a large stock and variety to select from to suit all purposes.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving, Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Glassware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, want of spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. Rs. 1-4. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (BHENDY BAZAAR).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Bai Naui, the daughter and administratrix of the property and credits of Killabhoy Rajaram, the deceased mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Jeewa Kesab and Kesab Mahomed, the following property, namely, all that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Parel Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Ghauchee Jeewa Kesub and his tenants, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 87 and now under No. 73, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1616, containing by admeasurement about 86 6-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Parel Road, on the west by the compounds and sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Ghunchee Mahomed Khan, and on the south by the property of Purmanun as Jeewandas

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Tyabjee and Dadabhoy, the attorneys for the said administratrix at their office No.—Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases stripe satin and woolen shawls.
6 ,, stripe dhooties and colored prints.
2 ,, white stripe net and white drill.
3 ,, white and colored border handkerchiefs.
A quantity of Brown papers, foolscap papers, envelop and note papers, colored beads, silk umbrellas, &c.

By order of Oomersey Lilladhur and on account and at the risk of Abdool Kuyim Surufally.

43 cases oilmanstores consisting of sauce, capers, golden syrup, oatmeals, barley, currants, preserve fruit and meat, cheese, soap, tooth-powder violet-powder, &c.

On account of Memon Dawood Moosa—
40 tins confectionery by J. T. Morton.

On account of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—
F T C 157, and Co—2 casks iron padlocks, 1½ inch ex. Eden Hall.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 435 of 1887.

Framjee Dorabjee Mistry of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Matoonga, without the Fort, one of the surviving executors named in the last will and testament of Dorabjee Jeevanjee Mistry .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Dhunjibhoy Dorabjee Mistry, one of the surviving executors of the last will and testament of Dorabjee Jivanjee Mistry, Hamabai, widow of Jivanjee Dorabjee Mistry, Khurshedjee Jivanjee Mistry and Kavasjee Jeevanjee Mistry, by his guardian, *ad litem*, Khursedjee Jeevanjee Mistry, the legal heirs and representatives of Jivanjee Dorabjee Mistry, since deceased, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree, dated the 18th day of February, 188 , the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. (subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter referred to) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 188 , on the premises by order of Messrs. Jivajee D. Ghandy and Hormusjee M. Chichgar, the special commissioners appointed for the purpose under the said decree at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or compartments, assessed under No. 7, standing and being thereon, situate in Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, registered with other property adjoining in the books of the Collector of Pension under No. 51, and also with the said other ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 198 and being by admeasurement fifty feet in length on the north side thereof, and forty-nine feet and half of a foot in length on the south side thereof, and twenty-eight feet in breadth from north to south on the west side thereof, and twenty-five feet and a quarter of a foot in breadth on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Public road, called Cowasjee Patell's Street aforesaid on the west by the passage used by the Halalcore, which solely belongs and forms part of the said premises, on the north by a passage belonging to the house of Sorabjee Patell, and on the south by Agiary Street.

And Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nanabhoy Bomanjee Cross Lane, otherwise called Banajee Agiary's Lane, on the north side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement sixty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by a gully which lies between the house now under description and the houses belonging to Manockjee Nowrojee Cooper and the said Dorabjee Jeewanjee, respectively, on or towards the west by the house formerly of Sorabjee Byramjee Cooper and now of Heerjibhoy Framjee Cooper, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage on the side of which passage is a chawl commonly called or known as Cawasjee Patell's chawl, and on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Cross Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of house assessment under number one.

The conditions of sale, subject to which the said properties are to be sold, may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, valuable and rare books selected from the library of Professor G. W. Forrest, including old's Rajputana, Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Hamilton's Voyages, Wellesley's Despatches, Joe's Voyages, Moore's Narratives, Cambridge's War in India, Aldine Edition of the English Poets and numerous works of English literature, mathematics, political economy, and sciences.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above Messrs. Hoar and Co. the stock-in-trade of Mrs. Lake Milliner, and Dressmaker, closing her business. The same comprises hats, bonnets, flowers, feathers, ribbons, laces, dress materials, linings, sewing cotton and silk dress nets, hooks and eyes show cases, cupboards, dress stands, and other shop furniture, handsome gas lamps, signboards, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

PATENT TRANSPARENT ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.—

A patent transparent ice machine by West, on the ether principle, produces 5 cwts at a time, with steam-engine and boiler complete, the boiler suitable for either wood or coal, all in good order with patent steam governor to engine and all requisite machinery, together with 2 spare valves, a lot of extra fittings and an extra ice box for making ornamental ice blocks.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, carved, plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built open carriage, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent, kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, large size pier glasses, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, English-made saddle by Peat, large size English stove, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. P. GLENDINNING, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bander, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., consisting of polished marble tables with loose and fixed marble tops in various natural colours, marble fountains, season figures, toys, samples of European hats, crystal looking-glasses, &c., &c.

The property will be on view six days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the surplus stock, consisting, of valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, flower vases, best pictures, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th April at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tent No. 13, Esplanade, behind the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware a sweettoned square pianoforte by Rich and Lipp, a handsome strong victoria with a strong bay arab horse and harness, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of by G.E. Howse, Esq.

The property will be on view on and after Saturday, the 31st instant.

On SATURDAY, the 14th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 34, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps, superior pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c. the property of CAPTAIN G. MACMAHON, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1888.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

CONSOLS were ½ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 101¾. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ½ per cent., say to 108. Silver, according to Reuter, was still worth 43 3-16d. per oz. and 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £73½; but Fours were ¼ per cent. higher at £68½. About £200,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Beyond a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown Rapeseed to arrive, there was no change in the Mincing Lane Markets. Quotations for Wheat also come quite unchanged, and the market continued dull.

COTTON closed quiet in Liverpool last evening, the total sales, however, at 12,000 bales, exceeding the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales. Surats were easier, and of these only 600 bales were taken. Teh only change in spot quotations is that "Fully Good" Bengals are put down ¼d. per lb. American Arrivals declined 3-64d. for May-June and July-August; and 1-32d. in all other positions. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause, for February-March shipment *via* the Canal is reported to have been done at 4 31-32d., which is 5-32d. below the spot price. Manchester keeps quiet, but unchanged. The figures in the opening telegram from Liverpool this morning have been mutilated in transmission.

Spot Cotton declined 1-8 in New York yesterday, say to 9 13-16 cents; and in July Futures there was a drop of 5 points at 9·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales—the same as last year's on the corresponding day, but less than a third of those for the year before. The figures for the three years now give the following comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	5,000	5,000	16,000
Two days' do.	10,000	9,000	27,000
Since 1st Sept. '87	5,047,000	5,030,000	4,795,000

Our local market opened dull in view of the advices from New York above chronicled; but business was not practicable upon easier terms than were current yesterday; and as the day advanced and some exporting firms came out as buyers, principally of Julgaum and Dhollera descriptions, the tone became steady, and a considerable business in ready stuff took place on about the level of previous quotations. Amongst the purchases reported the principal were of Julgaum, of which about 1,000 bales were taken at Rs. 190 to Rs. 204; Karanja, at Rs. 208; Bengals, at Rs. 176; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 209; Wadwan, at Rs. 190-201, and Mowa, at Rs. 205. A little old Compta also changed hands at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate local business is reported, and the market is called steady at previous quotations. In arrival contracts nothing fresh has transpired, and dealers ask the same rates as before.

SEEDS.—There is not much doing in *Linseed*, but the market for this export also is steady at our last quotations. *Rapeseed* continues firm, with some enquiry for forward contracts in the new crop of Cawnpore and Delhi at a little under our last quoted prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,179	bales.
Wheat	69,336	cwt.
Linseed	38,206	"
Rapeseed	5,444	"
Gingelly	7,540	"
Poppyseed	517	"
Groundnuts	8,923	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. We still quote Cotton to U. K. Ports at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per ton and Wheat and Seeds 18s. 9d., and to Continental Ports 20s. to 21s. 3d, and 19s. 6d. to 20s. per ton are generally named. No further forward engagements are reported.

EXCHANGE has been a very quiet market to-day as to the amount of business passing; but the feeling has been steady and rates may be called about 1-32d higher again at closing. 3 months' sight Credits were saleable for the mail to one buyer at 1s. 4 19-32d; but the general rate was as quoted below, and which was also named for next month.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-32d.	to ½ per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs do.	1·75½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further advanced to-day to the extent of 3-16 per cent. for Fours which, after being steady at 99½ for money and the coming account, and 98¾ for the end of next month, closed at 1-16 per cent. higher, 4½ per cent. Paper being called 105½ to ¾ nominal.

SHARES have not been much enquired for, and in Mill Scrip quotations, where they show any change, have favoured buyers. New Great Eastern are Rs. 20 down; Central India have declined Rs. 10; and Manockji Petit are Rs. 7½ lower. Ripon on the other hand are Rs. 10 up. New Indian Press shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Burma Corporation, first issue, have gone up Rs. 45, and the second issue Rs. 15 per share.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 31 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SPECTACLES.

MR. N. LAZARUS.

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

may be CONSULTED DAILY at Messrs SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LA TOUCHE—March 25, the wife of Col. W.P. LaTouche, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GOOD—March 25, at Byculla, Dr. Sexty Good, aged 52 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

ARGLES—March 13, at Gorakhpore, the wife of William Henry Argles, of a son.
MACFADYEN—March 22, at 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the wife of J Macfadyen, of a son.
McRAE—March 12, at Deesa, the wife of Lieut-Colonel A R S McRae, Erinpura Irregular Force, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

WHILE questions of high politics and noble aspirations for the freedom of this inviolate isle have occupied the thoughts of most of us during the progress of the long debates on the Municipal Bill, but little attention has been given to such minor matters as the liability of public and *quasi*-public property to contribute rateably to the cost of carrying on the administration of the affairs of the city. For years there has been contention as to the amount which the Port Trust should be induced or compelled to pay into the Municipal treasury; and if there has not been a similar contention with Government in regard to the rateability of Government property the absence thereof has been solely due to the conviction that any effort to induce the Secretary of State to pay more than he liked would be futile. Mr. Ollivant, as Municipal Commissioner, maintained during negotiations extending over some years that the contribution of one lakh-and-a-half which had hitherto been paid as a contribution should be enhanced to two lakhs and fifteen thousand. The Government, acting as an honest broker, suggested Rs. 1,61,000 as a fair compromise, and there the matter would have rested probably for sometime to come; but for the opportunity presented by legislation on Municipal matters to approach the consideration of the question with a determination to establish a fixed principle which with modifications might apply equally well to Government property. The guardians of the Municipal purse will have no reason to complain; but the representatives of the Port Trust and with them the merchants and traders of this city must seek in their own conscience for such consolation as may be found there for the enhancement of their present contributions by Rs. 34,000 per annum. If they acquiesce too easily they may expose themselves to the suspicion that they have been for years past paying considerably less to the Municipal fund than they would have been called upon to pay had the new principle of assessment been recognised before now. The Port Trust will deny that this is the true state of the case. Very certainly it is not the whole case, important aspects of which are obscured by this way of stating it. Let us see what the new departure will involve. The Hon'ble Mr. West, in proposing the necessary amendments of the Port Trust Act, stated that under the new system the saleable value of the buildings and lands in the city vesting in the Trust shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor-in-Council in accordance with the general provisions for the valuation of property assessable to taxation under the new Municipal Act. Every such decision of the Governor-in-Council will last for a period of five years, subject to proportionate variation in the number and extent of the buildings and lands belonging to the Trust. This places all the buildings and lands of the Trust on precisely the same footing as private property so far as valuation is concerned. But seeing that the property held by the Trust is not "wholly" beneficiary, but is available for the increase of Port facilities to the advantage of merchants, shippers and shipowners, the Government considers that it should pay more than Government buildings on which no profit is made, but rather less than is paid on private property which is wholly profitable to those that own it. While the private owner pays on one hundred per cent., and the Government has decided to pay on eighty per cent., the Port Trust will pay on ninety per cent. of the property which it holds in the city.

As we have said the first effect of this principle of assessment is that the Port Trust will have to pay a considerable sum in advance of that which it is now paying. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam on the part of the Port Trust demurred to the proposal of the Government, maintaining that the alleged profits were really not profits at all, for the land and buildings do not pay the 4½ per cent. interest due on the money which had been borrowed to purchase the estate, the old free wharfages having to be taxed to make good the deficit. The wharfage fees are included in the assessment of profits, while land which is not yielding any rent is charged for at the rate it may be reasonably expected to let for. He also pointed out that whereas the Government has hitherto allowed deductions for working expenses on other grounds, under the new system the Trust would lose all those concessions and would be mulcted very heavily. These representations deserve due consideration. Mr. Forbes Adam appealed to his colleague, Mr. Mehta, for support in the contention that the Port Trust should be treated differently from private owners, but that honourable member answered that although the Port Trust had done a great deal for the city so had the great millowners, who have not on that account been treated differently from other private owners. This is not a very conclusive answer, for it ignores the fact that while all the profits accruing from the Bombay mills, go, or ought to go, into the pockets of the shareholders, the profits of the Port Trust do not go and ought not to go into the pockets of the Trustees, but are utilised for the good of the trade of the city, and consequently for the welfare of the millowners amongst others. We have not yet come in sight of a principle on which either to accord or to disallow any deduction from the amount at which a private owner would be assessed. A great advance in liberality has been made in regard to the amount payable by the Government to the Municipality for buildings and lands in the city vesting in the Secretary of State. Hitherto a lump sum of fifty thousand rupees has been paid in respect of such property. Ten years ago the Corporation endeavoured to get this sum increased, but met with so little success that there has been no recent attempt to re-open the question. It is the more creditable therefore that the Government should have authorised the Hon'ble Mr. West to propose as an amendment in the new Municipal Bill a provision that in future "the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the city vesting in the Secretary of State for India Council and beneficially occupied," shall in future be assessed like other property, and pay eight-tenths of the amount which would be payable by an ordinary owner. The effect of this concession will be to add considerably to the contribution which Government property will make to the Municipal fund. The honourable mover of the amendment dealt less upon the extent and value of a concession which will make the buildings in the Dockyard, the High Court, the Secretariate and many other extensive piles contribute rateably to the Municipal needs, than upon the reasons for exempting twenty per cent. of their value from liability which, if it were private property, would rest upon it. One of the reasons put forward for dealing considerately in assessing Government buildings is that they are not always built on purely economical considerations. They are made handsome, and built on a magnificent scale to give pleasure to the passer-by, who ought to pay something for that pleasure, which he enjoys, Mr. West thinks, with a certain degree of selfishness. If the selfish citizen says "Make my city handsome and attractive that I may look upon it with pleasure and be proud of it," he should contribute towards the cost, but only up to the proportion of eighty per cent. on that cost. If there be a principle wrapped up in the deduction of twenty per cent. rather than fifteen per cent. or twenty-five per cent., it fails to present itself to us. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta held that the good-natured Government that builds a splendid Secretariat in order that he might feel proud of it when he passes by and looks up, should pay taxes thereon less a deduction of three per cent. But why three per cent. rather then one? Or three rather than four? Where is the principle in which these deductions must find their justification? The principle of English law regulating the assessment of lands and buildings in beneficial occupation is that the said occupation shall yield a clear annual rent over and above the probable average annual cost of repairs and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent. It is not necessary that the occupation shall be beneficial to the legal occupier, who may be a trustee for a charity or a dock; he will still be liable to assessment if there be a profit, though it may be devoted to a charitable purpose, or even to the maintenance of a dock for the public convenience—provided that the amount charged by the dock trustees be more than sufficient to work the docks and keep them in repair. It was distinctly stated by five judges in answer to questions put by the Lord Chancellor in the Mersey Dock case that the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board "have a beneficial occupation, for they actually occupy land as docks, and in virtue of that occupation receive payments from the shipping using the Docks, at present greatly in excess of what is necessary to maintain the Docks. Hereafter the charges on shipping may be reduced so as greatly to diminish the revenue derived from this occupation, possibly at some future time to render it no greater than the sums requisite to maintain the docks." The implication is evident. We cite the case, for it states the principle to be kept in mind. The contention of the Port Trust is that the taxation of its revenue is in part at least a taxation of the bunder fees levied to make up the deficit on the loan raised to purchase the Elphinstone Estate and the other foreshores. It is therefore to that extent a tax on the trade of the city. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in June 1885, memorialised the Government in support of this contention. The Government has hitherto practically accepted this view of the limits of the claim on the Port Trust. With regard to the assessment of Government property it has been observed that Mr. West's amendment speaks of land and buildings vesting in the Secretary of State which are in beneficial occupation. Now we find it expressly stated in Browne's "Law of Rating" that buildings are exempt when used solely "for public purposes required and created by the Government of the country, and are therefore to be deemed part of the use and service of the country." If it should turn out that Government does not possess a "beneficial" interest in buildings held and used for public purposes, the wording of Mr. West's amendment may break to the hope the promise which it is intended to convey. We should like to have the opinion of Mr. Latham on the interpretation which the words "beneficial use" will bear when the time comes for assessing Government buildings.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday by Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., the Agents of the Sultan of Zanzibar in this city announcing the death of his Highness, and the proclamation in succession to him of Seyyid Khalif, one of his four younger brothers. The cause and time of the Sultan's death are not stated; but some weeks ago, in consequence of ill-health—he had for some years been a sufferer from elephantiasis—he proceeded to Muscat on a visit to his brother the Sultan of the place, and afterwards to some hot water springs in the Persian Gulf. It is supposed that he must have died either on the way home from the Gulf or soon after his return to Zanzibar. The Sultan, Seyyid Bargash bin Said, succeeded his elder brother Majid in 1870. He deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being a well meaning and enlightened ruler, and he was always well disposed towards the British Government. Two years after his accession Sir Bartle Frere went to Zanzibar on a mission of enquiry into the slave trade in East Africa, the result of which was the signing of a treaty between England and the Sultan by which the latter undertook to abolish the traffic. This compact he loyally adhered to, and indeed in all his relations with the British Government he proved to be loyal to his engagements and willing to follow the advice that Sir John Kirk, our able and trusted Consul-General, was always ready to give him. The signing of the treaty, indeed, proved to be the beginning of a long course of friendship and confidence between the Sultan and the British Government. Zanzibar has made great progress in commercial prosperity and in other respects under Seyyid Burgash's rule, and though the island is not even now one of the most desirable places of residence in the world, those who knew it at the time of the Sultan's accession testify to the great advance towards orderly and efficient Government that has been made. The trade of the place has rapidly grown, in great part through the Sultan's personal enterprise in maintaining lines of steamers between Zanzibar and Bombay and Calcutta. The later years of Seyyid Burgash's reign, however, were clouded by troubles which arose out of the desire of the Germans to find openings for their commerce in all lands. Soon after this desire became acute it expressed itself in Zanzibar in the presence of a German man-of-war, ready to bombard the place unless the rights of the German East African Trading Company to territory which the Sultan thought his own were at once conceded. Perhaps the Sultan, somewhat confused as to the complexity of a great Power's foreign obligations, and not knowing much about the difficulty of fulfilling them according to pure equity, may have thought that we ought to have stood by him in those painful times. All we were able to do for him was to join with France and Gemany in settling the boundaries between the Sultan's territories and those which the German Trading Company had acquired. This was not quite the service that he expected of us, and as we said the other day, German influence is as much in the ascendant at Zanzibar as British influence is on the decline.

THERE is something ominous in the news from Bucharest. Three days ago we heard of the King and Queen of Roumania having gone to Vienna with an avowedly political object. The avowedly political object most likely was to find out on what terms Roumania and Austria could co-operate against Russia in the event of Russia carrying out the threats to which she gave such practical form a little time ago in large concentrations of troops on the Roumanian frontier. The telegram which comes from Bucharest to-day is not free from a suspicion of the mysteriousness with which Reuter sometimes seasons his telegrams nowadays. But if it means that there have been manifestations in the Roumanian capital against the King and Queen it will help us to understand the situation when we remember that the Russian Minister at Bucharest is M. Hitrovo, a gentleman who knows well enough how to organize a disturbance, as the letters found in the possession of the rioters captured at Burgas in Bulgaria a few weeks ago abundantly proved.

THE very interesting account which a correspondent gives us to-day of the working of the Industrial School at Alibag deserves attention for more than one reason, but for none more than for the demonstration that it gives that the higher caste Hindus can, if they are approached in the right way, be induced to conquer their traditional repugnance to manual labour. It will be a surprise to many people to learn that of eighty-four pupils at the John Elphinstone High School at Alibag half plus one are Brahmins, and that, as our correspondent says, the Brahmin students are not only more numerous, but they are most clever at the use of tools, and already have made great progress. The experience of the school is as instructive as it is singular, and we hope that it will attract all the attention and secure all the help that it deserves.

A HINDOO gentleman has very generously offered to give a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem to any Hindoo young lady (Guzerati-speaking by preference) who would like to matriculate and qualify herself for the L. M. and S. examination, and practice medicine as a profession afterwards. We are asked to make this offer

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Budget for the past year shows an actual revenue of £89,600,000 against an expenditure of £87,400,000, and the estimated revenue was £89,287,000, and the estimated expenditure £86,900,000. In the Budget for 1888-89 with a view towards assisting local taxation a portion of the License Tax and half the Probate Duties have been surrendered to the local authorities. The interest on the Suez Canal shares is to be utilised in defraying the expenses of the Imperial fortifications. The Income Tax has been reduced one penny in the pound, while a tax on heavy vehicles has been raised in Great Britain, Ireland being exempt. A wheel-tax of two and six pence has been imposed, while a tax of one pound on pleasure horses and five pounds on race horses and five shillings a dozen on bottled wines and a shilling per cent. per annum on securities payable to bearer have been levied. Other stamp duties have been raised, and the net result shows a total ultimate surplus of £212,000.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, MARCH 26.

Great political excitement and dissatisfaction prevails here, and there have been serious collisions between the Gendarmes and the partisans of the Opposition around the Palace. Several have been boycotted and many arrests have been made, and great uneasiness prevails among the several republican groups.

THE BOULANGER EXCITEMENT.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

The Boulanger agitation still continues, and it is now proposed to secure his assistance towards the establishment of a really strong Ministry.

THE EVACUATION OF THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The evacuation of the New Hebrides by the French troops is at last complete.

THE FRENCH DECORATION SCANDAL.

MARCH 27.

The Court of Appeal has acquitted M. Wilson, and others of the charges brought against them regarding the sale of decorations.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 27.

H. H. the Seyyid Barghash bin Said, G.C.M.G., Sultan of Zanzibar, died here to-day.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Official intelligence has been received that Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, returned to Zanzibar on the 26th instant, and died at midnight. His brother Khalifa was proclaimed Sultan this morning. All is quiet.

THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

This morning the Viceroy, accompanied by his private secretary, Sir H. Harrison and Mr. Cotton, took a quiet drive round the native part of the town. His Excellency alighted and examined the native bustees, paying particular attention to the Gowallas miking cows. The party then proceeded to the Nimtollah burning ghat, and returned through crowded bye-lanes to Burra Bazaar and Cotton Street. The Viceroy visited the High Court during the day, and goes to the School of Arts this afternoon.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE SALT-TAX.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 27.

At a crowded meeting of people of all classes held in Ghates Theatre last Sunday, and presided over by Rao Bahadur Agte, a memorial was unanimously adopted regarding the unjust and sudden increase of the salt-tax. After the speeches a committee, consisting among others of a Mahomedan and a Parsee gentleman, was appointed to finally look over a draft memorial, and submit the same to Government. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

A PRINCELY DONATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

In commemoration of his recent visit to Madras his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has sent three thousand rupees to the funds of the New Victoria Public Hall at Madras.

LORD CONNEMARA ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Speaking at Salem the Governor said that Government had been greatly gratified by the results of local self-government in this presidency last year. The local boards have distinguished themselves by their vitality and energy. The Municipal boards have done the same, and have shown much public spirit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCOMING MAILS

ADEN, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 16th March, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

PENANG, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva (extra) left for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, MARCH 27.

The mail steamer Surat from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅞
4½ per cent. do.	73¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	43 3-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

THE MEMBER FOR GUZERAT IN BOMBAY.

A LARGE meeting of Elphinstonians, principally Gujarati and some Sindhi, Parsi and Deccani students, was held last week in the great hall of the Elphinstone College, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, to present an address of congratulation to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas Desai. Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapiprasad took the chair. Amid loud cheers he said that in his official capacity, some years since, as Mamlatdar of Nariad, he had often come in contact with the new legislator, and could confirm all what was stated in the address. He even then admired the great energy and conscientiousness with which he performed the many public duties that devolved upon him. His great experience in municipal and agricultural affairs would be of material service to the Council. He also said that the hon'ble gentleman belonged to a family which had extended its helping hand to many, and had earned a well-merited reputation in the province of Gujarat. He then called upon Mr. C. L. Patel, a senior member of the College, to read the following address :—

For many years the important province of Gujarat was left unrepresented in that august body ; but now, under the auspices of our present benign Governor, Lord Reay, that long-cherished desire of the whole Gujarati community has been fully satisfied. We feel confident that in your worthy self H. E. the Governor will find an independent and zealous colleague. You, Sir, by introducing and encouraging scientific methods of agriculture, have paved the way for ameliorating the condition of the cultivating classes in Gujarat. You have as " a model president of a model Municipality" amply justified all the high expectations that were formed of the great boon of that great benefactor of India—Lord Ripon,—and it is hoped that your practical good sense will be brought to bear upon the many important and intricate questions that may be brought before the Council. But we, the Gujarati students of the Elphinstone College, have, as such, special reasons for taking this opportunity of presenting this address to you. Your advocacy of the cause of education is too well known in our districts to require any elaborate statement. Your late worthy father, in the very infancy of education, stepped forth with liberal donation, and placed that highest blessing of mankind at the disposal equally of the rich and the poor in the town to which you belong. The High School at Nadiad owes its first building to the very generous endowment of your worthy father. When the great class of landholders to which you have the honour to belong was not quite alive to the incalculable advantages of liberal education, it was your worthy father who took the lead, and set a noble example by giving the highest available education to his sons—yourself and your brothers. One of your esteemed brothers at present fills the most exalted and responsible position of Prime Minister in the premier State of Kathiawad—we mean the Junagadh State—and he also nobly exerts himself in the cause of higher education, for it is a well known fact that it was he who set the example of establishing liberal scholarships for receiving education in England,—the centre of enlightenment. In addition to this, it is to him that the local University owes the endowment of three of its handsome scholarships. And no doubt your brother had the assistance of your own good sense and advice in the idea and form of this endowment. In conclusion, we fervently pray to the Almighty to bestow upon you still higher distinctions, and give you yet ampler opportunities to exert yourself further in our cause, and may He give you health, prosperity and long life to enjoy your well-earned rewards, such as may proceed from the consciousness of discharging our duty, from our appreciating Government and from your grateful fellow-subjects.

The address was presented in a beautifully decorated case bearing the following inscription. " To the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas, from the Gujarati Elphinstonians, 1888." To this address the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Behechardas replied as follows :—

Gentlemen,—When students of an old and venerable institution like the Elphinstone College, undertake to speak so kindly as you have done to-day to one who has not had the honour and advantage of receiving education in it, he must find something touching in such kindness. Your institution is one which has enjoyed the privilege of having eminent men as Principals and Professors, and has turned out men of whom any educating institution in the world might well and justly be proud. (Applause.) Even my present distinguished native colleagues in the Council have in their youth belonged to it. I take it to be a great compliment to be so kindly addressed by gentlemen who are members of such an illustrious institution, and will always remember it as one of the proud and happy recollections of my life. (Cheers.) The praise of his Excellency Lord Reay comes out very appropriately from your lips. No Governor could be more friendly to high education. He takes, as you are well aware, a very lively interest in all educational matters, and enjoys a European reputation for it. The impartial distribution over the whole presidency under his benign rule of political favours, as well as of educational blessings and encouragement, is from such a personage a natural thing. My beloved father, to whom you have alluded in such kind terms, always took care to impress me and my brothers with a genuine regard for education, and we have been trying to do what we can to show our high estimate of that regard in our humble ways. (Applause.) I am glad to learn that you have established a Debating Society here, called the Elphinstone Gujarati Sabha. Your practice there will be very profitable and useful to you in your after life. I have, in conclusion, to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to-day of enjoying the pleasure of being in your midst. You are the future hope of our country, and I pray to God to enable you to be the means of raising our country in all good things. (Prolonged cheers.)

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH, 20.

OUR most popular and hospitable Judge, Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., is shortly to leave us on special duty to Baroda, where he has been deputed by Government to hear appeals from the decisions passed by Mr. Beaman, C.S., Boundary Settlement Officer. I need hardly add here that Mr. and Mrs. Aston will be very much missed, when they leave Ahmedabad, by all classes, for ever since they have come among us they have endeared themselves to all and have endeavowred to their utmost to establish good will and union among the two classes, to wit, the rulers and the ruled, by their " Evenings at Home."

The many friends and admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Aston thought it right that after all the kindness they have received at the hands of their kind host and hostess, they should in return do something in the way of getting up an evening entertainment, so that all classes could be freely invited to take part and thus have an opportunity of wishing them good-bye, and a speedy return to this historical city.

This entertainment, through the energetic exertions of some of the chief native gentlemen of Ahmedabad city, came off on Tuesday, the 13th inst., with great success, at Sett Huttaling's vadi—a large mansion situated on the Camp and Shri Baugh road. There was present the Native Infantry band, which was kindly lent, for the occasion, by the officers, and which discoursed sweet music throughout the evening, to the great delight of all present. Mr. and Mrs. Aston arrived a little after nine, and were received by Khan Bahadoors Dastoor, Dalal and Mody—the Thakore Saheb of Limdi following in their wake ; and they were conducted upstairs, where the guests had all assembled to welcome them. The party broke up after 12 o'clock, and at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Aston all the guests took leave. The following are the names of the principal guests—Europeans and natives—who were invited by the above company :—Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Moscardi, Colonel and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. and Mrs. Macafee, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Thomas, Miss C. Sorabjee, B.A., the Misses Johannees, the Misses Brookes, Miss (Dr.) MacGeorge, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Doig, Mr. John Hykoop, Mr. W. T. Major, Mr. Hill, Mr. Kingeome, Dr. John Robb, the Rev. Mr. Preston, the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, Mr. and Mrs. Dustoor, Mr. and Mrs. Dalal, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mody, Mr. Nowrojee Khandalawala, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangerjee, Mr. and Mrs. Nowrojee, Mr. Framjee and family, Mr. A. K. Settna, Aga Mirza Cowser, Mr. Mahiputram, Mr. Kathawati, Mr. Nurbaram, Mr. Chimunlal, Mr. and Mrs. Mohunrai, Mr. Jetsingrao, Mr. Dulputram Poet, Mr. Veerajrai, Mr. Krishnarao and family, Mrs. Nowrojee and daughters, Mr. Naggardas, Mr. Purbashunkur, Rao Saheb Munsookram, and several others.

A FAMOUS Cambridge " coach" is about to retire from professional life. Mr. Routh has been thirty years in Cambridge, and during that time has coached twenty-seven senior wranglers out of thirty. He himself was a senior wrangler, and has well earned repose.

THE ALIBAG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE are glad to hear that the Industrial School experimentally started by the Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar in connection with the John Elphinstone High School at Alibag has met with complete success. The students, who are mostly from the higher classes, were at first disinclined to learn the trades as degrading, but they soon got over their prejudice, and the attendance at the Industrial School at present is as follows :—Brahmans, 43 ; Shenvis, 1 ; Parbhu, 1 ; Cultivators, 8 ; Bhandaris, 12 ; Kolis, 3 ; Mussulman, 1 ; Beni-Israel, 9 ; Christian, 1—total, 84. The Brahmans are exclusively from the High School, a few of the others being from Mr. Ganpatrao's Vernacular School, and the fact that so many from the highest and the most intelligent class of the Hindus have taken to technical education is most remarkable. Evidently the public utterances of his Excellency the Governor on the utility of a training in the arts have not been in vain, for Mr. Ganpatrao had in his pleadings with the boys and their parents to appeal only to the authority of his Excellency. The very first of the students who offered to attend the workshop were those attending the candidate or matriculation class, among whom Baba Donde, one of the brightest lads, who is now a student in the Elphinstone College at Bombay, acted with the utmost generosity. He knew that if he, the son of a Mamlatdar, took the lead, he would be followed by others, and he worked at the workshop with a will. His example was readily followed. The Brahman students at the Industrial School are not only more numerous, but they are most clever at the use of the tools, and already they have made great progress. What the children of the backward classes take a year or two to learn has been learnt by them in six months. It was only in last July that the school was opened, and now the juvenile carpenters can make a chair, a desk, a cupboard, &c., with facility and skill, while some of them have made an ambitious effort at carving, specimens of which elicited praise from some European gentlemen who recently visited the institution. And it is the experience of the manager that those students who are best in general learning and hold high places in the standards at the High School distinguish themselves in the work of the hands. The present practical teaching must be followed by a training in theory, and none but those who stand high in general learning can profit by it. The Alibag Technical School differs from those at Siroor and Ratnagiri in this, that while in the former high teaching in general learning is combined with technical education, the latter do not aim at such a combination. Hence, while only the lower classes are learning the trades at Siroor and Ratnagiri, the Brahmans and Parbhus are working side by side with the Bhandaris and Kolis at the workshop at Alibag. And, indeed, technical education will not be popular and influential among the natives without interesting the higher classes in it, and technical education will not prove of national advantage unless men of the highest intellectual capacity are influenced by it.

Now that a beginning has been made and such success attained, Mr. Ganpatrao is anxious that he may be helped to put his Technical School on a permanent footing. Some Bombay merchants, among whom Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit might be prominently mentioned, contributed liberally to make a start by way of a trial, a public appeal having been made through the columns of this journal by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and the Rev. Ganpatrao Navalkar, and unless these same gentlemen and others, or the Government, come forward to help the Missionaries, the Industrial School might collapse. To supply wood for daily use to so many as eighty workers, and to furnish them with tools and machinery as well as for paying the wages of the teachers and the rent for the premises occupied, a large amount of money is required. Besides, something must now be given to the students to sustain their interest in their new studies and encourage their diligence. It appears there is a fixed rate of payment to all the pupils at Ratnagiri, but the people at Alibag do not aim at such general payments. We need not remind our readers how worthy of patronage is the good work at Alibag, and we are sure that Lord Reay will not fail to help it with his practical sympathy. Mr. Ganpatrao has other claims, besides, on public help. His High School has been the parent of a number of English schools and classes in a district which was considered as the most backward in the Presidency, not a single English school having existed before.

SANITATION AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every respectable resident of Bandora who has had occasion to pass by the beach, from the back of St. Andrew's Church to the road leading to Danda, must have felt how much room there is for sanitary improvement in that locality. A walk or ride from Land's End to Danda along the beach is most enjoyable, excepting for the revolting sights and smells by which one is beset immediately on taking to the sands at the turn at the back of St. Andrew's. In the early morning, and I may say throughout the day, the sights on the beach are most disgusting, and under the very nose of the Municipality the elementary principles of sound sanitation are every moment violated. Another nuisance is the offensive smell which is disseminated from the fish kept out to dry either on stakes or on the rocks. When I was told that an eminent Assistant Surgeon occupied a seat on the Executive Committee of the Bandora Municipality, I was inclined to disbelieve the statement, but on enquiry I found that it was so. With a qualified medical officer there to advise on sanitary measures surely the Municipality could have no difficulty in organising some simple scheme for preventing breaches of the primary laws of sanitation. If the people are too poor to have latrines attached to their houses, the next best thing to do is to erect a temporary latrine for them in some corner where the structure will not be a nuisance to anybody, and to post two sharp mucoadums (men who are above corruption) along the beach, whose duty should be, not only to put in an appearance when they are not required, but who should patrol the beach to see that no nuisance is committed. The Municipality seems to me to take precious good care to keep the road from the Railway Station to the Hill in good order, but thus far and no further does their attention seem to go, and they entirely forget that many of those who live on the Hill take a morning walk or ride to Danda, and if the exercise is not indulged in more generally it is because of the filthy state of the beach and the sickening smell it imparts. Bandora is becoming an important place, and any efforts which the Municipality may make with the view of removing the nuisances complained of will, I have no doubt, be duly appreciated.

SANITATION.

Bandora, March 26.

THE POLICE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How complacently logical soever your correspondent " Far East " may think himself in expressing his belief that " if half the police in India were put in jail the security of life and property and the comfort of all residents in Bombay would be at least doubled", it is certain that if half, or for that matter, if the majority of the police of Bombay, in company with their worthy and energetic Chief, Sir Frank Souter, could be consigned to *durance vile* for an indefinite period, the event would be hailed with the greatest delight by all the resident scoundrels of *badmashes* in Bombay, and its neighbourhood. The great majority of the honest and peaceable residents (excluding " Far East, " I presume) would very soon realise the utter helplessness of enjoying anything like " security of life and property and comfort " It is preposterous for " Far East " to try and depreciate the police of Bombay than which a more efficient and zealous body could not be found in any country. Considering the heterogenous character of our vast population and its fluctuating elements, the security of life and property which we all enjoy would fall to zero were Sir Frank Souter and his able and intelligent assistants to be deprived of the power of overhauling suspicious or objectionable characters. It is true that occasionally a native policeman, of the grade of the man whose case was recently dealt with by the High Court in appeal, may be somewhat harsh in carrying out his orders, still it is clear that individuals who may be justly or unjustly suspected by the police should not be too reticent. They should bear in mind that the police exercise their functions for the good of the community in general, and that when questioned by a policeman they should give civil and reasonable explanations.

FAR WEST.

March 26.

MORE disorderly scenes have occurred in the Sydney Parliament. A writ has been issued by Mr. Garrett against Mr. Dibbs for £10,000 damages for slander. He has also complained to the Reform Club, who will probably inquire into the matter. Action will also be taken in Parliament to put a stop to these scenes.

THE BENI-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was present at the prize-distribution of the Beni-Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Khuduck, on Thursday last, and rejoiced to see our most worthy Governor, by presiding, shewing a personal interest in the education of the Beni-Israel children. But one thing struck me as most remarkable, and that was the donation by Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy of Rs. 500 for the purchase of a pianoforte for the benefit of the girls of the Institution. This gentleman deserves the thanks of the community for his good intentions. But if the condition of the School and of the Beni-Israels in general be taken into consideration, it must be conceded that the money would be literally thrown away if spent in the purchase of a piano. Can it not be, I ask, utilized in a better way ?

The generality of the girls attending the school leave off their studies at the age of 11 or 12 ; the daily average emoluments of their parents or guardians range from Re. 1 to 1-8 per diem ; and they certainly do not expect to get well-to-do husbands. This being so, it is difficult to see what good a piano can do. To teach music provision would have to be made from the school-fund for an accomplished lady-teacher, and this would be an uncalled for and useless drain on the already impoverished funds of the school. Cannot some better means of utilising the money be discovered ?

Bombay, 24. AN ISRAELITE.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That significant little leaderette which appeared in your paper the other day, announcing that the committee of the Corporation in reporting on the vexed question of the new Municipal Offices recommend their construction at an outlay of Rs. 15,00,000, was a startling piece of news to many. Having regard to past experience this estimate will probably grow to be twenty instead of fifteen lakhs, and I write now to caution the Corporation as a body of practical men of business against adopting any such scheme. A counter-proposal is, I believe, in course of formation, which sets down the outlay at about seven lakhs of rupees, which certainly will be more in accord with the Corporation's own wishes and means. Even a body like the Port Trust, whose income is about the same as that of the Municipality, are only going to spend something like four lakhs on their offices, and in so doing they seem to be following the example of other bodies abroad equally rich.

March, 23. COMMON SENSE.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I hope the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities will be pleased to change the starting time of the up train which leaves Borivli at 6-56 p.m. Passengers arriving by that train in Bombay and Bandora are not able to attend funeral and other ceremonies fixed between the hours of 5 and 6 in the afternoon. I may mention that passengers by the Goregaum, Borivli, Bhyndar and Virar stations are put to great inconvenience on account of the lateness of the hour, as they have no other train after the Virar, which arrives at the Church Gate Station at quarter to ten o'clock a.m.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE VICEROY'S RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Viceroy's retirement is a matter of regret to those who appreciate and admire the masterly and impartial manner with which he has carried on the administration of India, and I write these lines with a view to show to the public that Lord Dufferin deserves an ovation similar to that accorded to Marquis of Ripon on the eve of his departure from India. To draw a parallel between Lord Ripon as a Viceroy who won the affection of the people by his liberal views, and the present Viceroy on the strength of the fallacious belief that the latter is devoid of such views, would be unreasonable. If Ripon liberated the press from the shackles it wore, and strove to satisfy many legitimate native aspirations, Lord Dufferin so values the liberty and prosperity of the poor that we shall very soon have to thank him for the abolition of incarceration for debt. He has given a finishing stroke to the long standing controversy between the Europeans and the natives as regards official supremacy by the appointment of the Civil Service Commission. It is needless to dwell upon all the acts of our present Viceroy in comparison with those of his predecessor, as then I shall be taxing the patience of your readers too much ; but I can hardly resist the temptation of mentioning one more, the most important one, the fortifying of the frontiers of this Empire. Those who take a pessimist view of Lord Dufferin's administration might declaim against the enhancement of taxation on salt and petroleum, and seeing that the measure was supported *una voce* by the Supreme Council it might be maintained as indispensable in a fiscal point of view. I am no politician, nor do I impose upon the public as such for having ventured to express my views on the subject. I write these lines only to suggest that when the time comes, we should give the same reception to the present Viceroy and with the same manifestation of joy as we did when Lord Ripon left us.—Yours, &c.

ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
Lecture at the Bandora Literary and Social Club.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India had some excellent sport at Kapurthala on Wednesday last. An early start was made for the large preserves near Sultanpur, which were beaten before breakfast, and, again in the afternoon, there were several good runs, and three fine boars were killed, a first spear being taken by His Excellency and two by Captain Sherston. Colonel Pole-Carew had rather a bad fall, fracturing his collar-bone. In the evening the Raja held a reception in his Summer Palace, at which the principal officers of the State were invited to meet His Excellency. On Thursday morning the Bibrie preserve close to Kapurthala was driven by elephants. Several large boars broke into the open, and five were slain before breakfast. His Excellency again secured a first spear. Captain Sherston's horse fell with him, giving his rider a bad shake. He and Colonel Pole-Carew have been obliged to remain behind at Kapurthala. His Excellency left for Rawal Pindi at noon after taking leave of the Raja and his officials.

THE heat in the Jellalabad valley is said already to be oppressive, and consequently the Amir will make a speedy exodus. The family portion of the household start at once for Kabul, while the Amir himself goes first to Laghman and does not intend to be back in his capital before the end of May. The menace against Bajawar and the independent States adjoining may thus be said to have been droped for the time being ; and the chieftains who have lately been banded in a patriotic defence association have now no danger to fear for another twelve-months. Counter-irritation may perhaps count for something in the Amir's abandonment of his expedition. The Ghilzais indeed appear to be crushed ; but as the lower skirts of the Safed Kho begin to clear of snow the Shinwari malcontents are again taking heart.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. The following members were present :—Drs. Thomas Blaney, and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Major H. O. Selby, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, G. Geary, P. Peterson, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Pherozsha Merwanjee Mehta and Shivji Dharmaji.

NEW WORKS.

The meeting resumed consideration of the list of new works, recommended by the Town Council for sanction. Several of these works were passed by the Corporation, subject to the sanction of the Government being obtained to the raising of the necessary loans for the purpose.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, chairman of the Town Council, proposed an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 for erecting a market at Colaba, consisting of 100 stalls.

Mr. Kapadia was opposed to the expenditure, unless very good cause was shown for it.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta took occasion to express his approval of the principle that all markets should be built, as far as possible, by the Municipality.

Major Selby said that in any place where a market was wanted, the Corporation should, by all means, build it. But if the Corporation were not prepared to construct it, he would not say that because they were not prepared to build it, therefore no one else should erect it.

Mr. Duxbury was strongly of opinion that public markets should be built solely by the Municipality, and private enterprise should have nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. Kabraji did not understand how the estimates of the markets had been prepared, without, in the first place, determining the site on which it was to be erected. He thought that in this matter private enterprise ought to be discouraged, instead of being stimulated by the Corporation.

The Acting Commissioner informed the meeting that the Government had already intimated their willingness to give a site next door to the old Gun Carriage Factory.

The proposition was then carried.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji next proposed an expenditure of Rs. 49,942 for erecting a mutton market containing 104 stalls, in connection with the Arthur Crawford markets, so as to reserve the present mutton and fish market for the sale of fish only.

Dr. Blaney was sorry that his suggestion to replace wooden boards by marble slabs had not yet been carried out. Fish cut and exposed for sale on rotten wooden boards, containing decomposed matter, proved at times injurious to health.

The Acting Commissionor said that since the proposal had been made, he had often been to the Crawford markets, and had personally made inquiries about the desirability of having marble slabs. In London the fishmongers had, no doubt, marble slabs ; but while in the markets there an ordinary knife was only used in cutting fish, which, of course, would cause no indentation in the slabs ; here huge choppers were used by the fishermen. A marble slab was in use for sometime in this market here. It was now in a grievously dilapidated state, and Mr. Higgins assured the Commissioner that in those days people used to complain that they were not only eating fish, but also pieces of marble along with it. (Laughter.) He recommended that wooden boards should be replaced by iron tables.

Mr. Kabraji said that it was not only as a member of the Corporation, but also as a Parsi and a staunch Zorosstrian, that he was in favour of the replacement of wooden boards, because it was a tenet of his religion that no dead body should come in contact with wood. (Laughter.) He asked whether iron tables were provided for in the present estimate.

The Acting Commissioner replied that they were. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji did not think the Commissioner's explanation, with regard to the use of marble slabs, was quite satisfactory. Why could he not compel the fishmongers here to use knives, as they did in London, instead of heavy choppers ? He observed that cases of fish poisoning and fish colic occured very often in Bombay, and he thought that rotten wooden boards must be in a great degree contributing to the evil.

The Chairman said his own view was entirely in accordance with Dr. Blaney's. They ought to have marble slabs, and they ought to keep the fish stalls in the best condition possible. He thought a tank should be provided, in which to place the fish with ice, taking out for sale as much as was wanted at a time. He should certainly like to see the Municipal fish market a model of what such market ought to be. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The following works were also passed :—Extension of Parel Road storm water drain to Shepherd Road, Rs. 33,749 ; storm water drain from Bellasis Road to two-thirds the length of Ripon Road, Rs. 23,436 ; a nine-inch pipe sewer along Bellasis Road, Foras Road and Gilder Street, Rs. 29,822 ; and cross road at Mahaluxmi from Clarke Road to Haines Road, Rs. 23,000.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed an expenditure of Rs. 2,63,875 for the construction of a road through Nowroji Hill from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongri Street. The mover said the work was very important. It would relieve in a great degree the traffic from the docks to the city, and would altogether be a great public convenience. The value of land in Dongri was rising almost every day, and, therefore, the Corporation should lose no time in undertaking the work.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Blaney.

Major Selby said that if the Municipality made roads, they should also take up the frontages on each side of it. (Hear, hear.) He would much rather vote four lakhs, if the sum were thought necessary, for the purpose of the road and the frontages, than give only two lakhs for the road alone. He therefore moved an amendment, that while the Corporation approved of the construction of the road, the matter be referred back to the Town Council for fresh estimates to include frontages on both sides of the road, so far as might be desirable.

Mr. Duxbury strongly supported the amendment, and pointed out the instance of the Ripon Road in support of his views.

The Acting Commissioner said he quite agreed with Major Selby that when a road was to be constructed the Corporation should take up the frontages. But they must pause before applying the rule in all cases. In the Ripon Road most of the land adjoining it was unbuilt, whereas in the present case the district through which the road was to be made was densely populated, and if the Corporation were to take up the frontages on both sides of the road, they must be prepared to make an immense initial outlay, say about three times as much as was now asked for.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji observed that the Town Council would, no doubt, seriously consider the proposal to take up the frontages, if the Corporation were prepared to sanction the heavy expenditure which it would involve.

Mr. Geary thought they were all agreed to the desirability of the Municipality having frontages, on both sides, wherever a road was constructed. The only point was, whether in this particular case it would be possible to secure for the ratepayers any profit arising from the sale of the frontages.

As the hour drew near to 5 o'clock, the members present gradually left the hall, till the number was finally reduced to five. As the meeting had been previously adjourned for want of a quorum, there was no limitation as to the minimum number of Corporators that should be present for the transaction of business. These five gentlemen, therefore, between themselves, were able to sanction a large amount for new works before they separated. They voted Rs. 23,626 for the purchase of 11,838 square yards of land at the De Lisle and Arthur Road junction, and Rs. 50,000 towards the Municipal building fund. It was proposed to sanction Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a vaccination depot and stables, in addition to the present grant of Rs. 15,000. But the meeting carried an amendment of Dr. Blaney, referring the matter back to the Town Council " with the opinion of the Corporation " that the scheme was too costly, and that they were not called upon to provide quarters for the Superintendent of vaccination.

The meeting then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th March 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·863
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	70·9
Relative humidity of Air	·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	72·5
General Directions of Wind.*	W, N, ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	283

* From midnight to midnight.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1888-89.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

FOREST.

76. Under " Other principal revenue heads " is included the Forest Revenue, under which, at present, we get a revenue of Rs. 1,150,000 by an outlay of about Rs. 750,000 or 68 per cent. on income. The percentage in the State Forests of Prussia, in which country Forestry has reached an advanced stage, is very nearly the same, being 62 per cent. on a revenue of about 2½ millions. The percentage in India is gradually improving. Both in India and in Prussia the income is considerably diminished by the large amount of forest produce which has to be given free to local right-holders.

77. Still the present occupation of the Forest Department consists more in building up a most valuable property for the future than in realizing a revenue in the present. In Burma the teak forests furnish a handsome revenue ; the Sub-Himalayan forests, from which large supplies are brought down for the consumption of Northern India, and the Sunderbans, near Calcutta, are also revenue-producing areas. The Bombay forests are also productive in teak. But hardly anywhere is the expenditure less than 50 per cent. of the Revenue, and in many places it is much higher. The work of the Department is at present, in fact, rather conservation and development than production of revenue. Centuries of neglect and denudation have to be remedied by systematic reservation, planting, and exploitation, and the return which the Department at present gives to Government is in the rapidly increasing value of the Government forests rather than in the revenue immediately brought into the Government treasury. The net revenue, however, is satisfactorily progressing, having during twenty years increased from Rs. 130,000 to Rs. 400,000.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

78. Railways form a very important part of our revenue and expenditure, and it may be well to exhibit, in a comparative statement, the general effect of the Railway Revenue Account upon our financial position. The arrangement of our accounts following as it does, the somewhat complicated differences in the relations of Government to the different Railways does not very clearly set forth the purely financial parts of history. But the following abstract of the transactions of ten years, made up from the accounts, and working up to the same net result, will render the position clearer. I may also refer to the detailed statement of capital, earnings, and working expenses, shown in Appendices C and E of this statement.

(In thousands of Rs.)

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88 Revised.	1888-89 Budget.
Revenue.										
Gross earnings	12,033	13,011	14,041	15,358	16,106	16,606	17,708	18,185	18,901	19,504
Working expenses	6,154	6,681	7,295	7,811	8,150	8,701	8,977	9,302	9,405	9,772
Net earnings	5,879	6,330	6,746	7,547	7,956	7,905	8,731	8,883	9,496	9,732
Deduct Companies' share (a)	648	481	531	780	823	809	730	961	712	1,000
Remains to Government	5,231	5,849	6,215	6,767	7,133	7,096	8,001	7,922	8,784	8,

Of unproductive capital there has always been a certain amount outstanding; but while our construction was confined to State Railways proper, the amount was limited to the outstandings under this head alone. Of recent years we have added to our State Railway construction, the construction by the Companies, just mentioned, and until the lines of these Companies are fairly in working order, we have these special additions to the amount of unproductive Capital.

83. Under the second head, that of the older Companies, the new burden is mainly that of Exchange The Exchange, during the five years above detailed, has been, for every 100*l.*, Rs. 24·3, Rs. 31·5, Rs. 37·6, Rs. 42 and Rs. 42; and this, for a sterling charge of 4,904,000*l.*, involves an increase of Exchange charge from Rs. 1,90,000 to Rs. 2,060,000, or nearly Rs. 220,000 a year for four years. During the period of five years preceding 1885-86, to which I referred in paragraph 79, the improvement of the rate of earnings was sufficient to cover the enhancement of the Exchange charge, but then that enhancement was only Rs. 220,000 for the whole period. Since 1885-86, however, the fall of the rupee has gone on at too rapid a rate and the increase of earnings has quite failed to make up for it.

84. The result of these considerations is to show that at the present juncture we are at an unfavourable period in our Railway finance. Our State Railway construction is, perforce, running in a linefrom which little commercial earning can be expected; we are burdened with the interest on the heavy capital of three large Railway Companies, which is not yet productive; and we have suffered very greatly by the rapidity of the fall in the value of silver. The second of these causes is one from which we will certainly recover in a short period; and we shall be very unfortunate if the third continues to add to our burdens in the same ratio as in the immediate past. Meantime, the earnings taken by themselves show fairly steady progress, and we may, therefore, reasonably look for early relief from a very large part of the present burden of Rs. 2,150,000, imposed upon us by our Railway accounts.

INTEREST ON DEBT.

85. The following figures show, in thousands of £., the amount of sterling debt of the Government at the end of each year:—

1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
6,142	68,586	69,109	69,271	73,807	84,278	84,228.

But 10,152 of the first figure and 18,514 of the last is held on Railway account, and merely represents the part of the Capital account of Railways purchased by Government. The real increase of sterling debt during this period is therefore £7,724,000.

The interest payments show this distribution between the Railway account and the account of ordinary debt, the total amount paid being as follows:—

(Thousands of £)	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88. Revised.	1888-89. Budget.
Ordinary account	2,457	2,458	2,418	2,578	2,420	2,556	3,300	2,584
Railway account	353	34	312	353	366	566	552	549.

The figures of 1884-85 were increased above the average by a heavy payment of 184,000*l.* on account of discount on a new loan raised at three per cent. in that year. With this exception the interest charge was almost constant from 1881-82 till 1885-86, but the year after that it rose by about 170,000*l.*

86. A very great increase above the average payments will be observed in the amount of interest paid in 1887-88, the explanation of which is as follows:—

On April 19, 1887, the Secretary of State notified his intention to discharge, on October 10 1888, the 4 per cent. sterling stock (over 53,000,000*l.*) repayable on that date, and offered to the holders terms of conversion into 3½ per cent. stock. The terms of conversion involved anticipation payments of 10 shillings per cent. interest, otherwise falling due in 1888-89. But, moreover, as the interest upon the new stock was to run quarterly, whereas that on the old stock was payable half-yearly only (April to October), the operation brings forward, to January 1888 (*i.e.*, the year 1887-88), one quarter's interest or 17*s.*6*d.* per cent., which would otherwise be payable only in April, 1888 (*i.e.*, the year 1888-89).

The offer was accepted by the holders of about 48,200,000*l.* of stock, and thus the excess payments of interest which fell within the year came to 663,000*l.* besides commission and other exceptional charges. This 663,000*l.* is not, properly speaking, an excess payment, but it is rather a re-distribution of existing charges, which we would have had in any case to meet, and which appears in our accounts in this peculiar manner by reason of the fact that our year of account closes during the interval by which the payment is brought forward. The charges in question were not provided in the Budget Estimates, as it was necessary to avoid risking the success of such an important operation by advertising it prematurely; and the payment, not being a real excess of charge, was easily met without any new arrangements in respect of ways and means. A similar, though not nearly so large, excess charge occurs in 1888-89 in respect of the remaining 5,000,000*l.* of the Loan, and by reason of it, and of the further commission and other charges, we get very little apparent benefit from the reduction of interest in the Budget Estimates for 1888-89. But from 1889-90 we get a benefit of ½ per cent. interest upon 53,262,000*l.* that is a reduction of charg amounting to 266,310*l.* sterling a year.

87. The interest account in India is a little more complicated. The total amount of debt stands as follows—:

(Thousands of Rs.)	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Ordinary Debt	88,653	90,689	93,191	93,194
Special Loans	1,952	1,953	1,809	1,799
Service Funds, &c	895	951	1,000	1,056
Savings Bank	3,366	3,744	4,017	4,722
Total	97,870	97,337	100,017	100,761

(Thousands of Rs.)	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88 Revised
Ordinary Debt	92,704	93,654	98,088
Special Loans	1,782	1,782	1,782
Service Funds, &c.	1,082	1,137	1,181
Savings Banks	5,116	5,836	6,711
Total	100,684	101,409	107,765

A large amount of the above debt represents the capital outlay upon Railways and Irrigation works, and another portion of it represents moneys lent at interest to Municipalities and Local Bodies, and in some cases to Native Chiefs. Six and a quarter crores (6,250) of it are the investment of the Currency Department. The account of interest, therefore, shows considerable recoveries on these accounts, and stands as follows:—

(Thousands of Rs.)	1881-82.	1882-83	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88. Revised.	1888-89. Budget.
Charged to Interest on debt	1,827	1,719	1,517	1,371	1,137	737	739	821
Recovered	840	670	820	66	657	614	655	642
Net Burden	987	1 049	697	703	450	123	84	182

These figures are somewhat remarkable. It must be remembered that the expenditure on State Railways is partly in sterling and partly in rupees; but the transfer from Debt Account to capital account is made upon the Rupee Account only. We, have therefore, written off the account of debt, each year, a good deal more than the debt we have raised, and our Rupee debt has been gradually nearly all transferred to the Capital Account of the Railway and Irrigation works.

88. The following figures show the portion of the interest payments which has, each year, been charged to the account of Railways and Irrigation, and which is, of course, in addition to the above stated charges—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
(Thousand of Rs.)								
Railways	1,462	1,621	1,758	1,939	2,182	2,42?	2,5·7	2,706
Irrigation	742	816	995	932	965	993	1,019	1,047
Total	2,204	2,437	2,880	2,891	3,147	3,416	3,006	3,753

These will be dealt with under the Heads of Railways and Irrigation.

89. The total of the Burden of Debt may be shown by adding together the figures in paragraphs 85 and 87.

(Thousands of Rs.)	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85*
India	987	1,049	697	703
England	2,457	2,458	2,418	2,578
Exchange	507	564	552	626
Total	3,951	4,071	3,667	3,907
(Thousands of Rs.)	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-99.
India	450	123	84	182
England	2,420	2,556	(*a*)	2,584
Exchange	762	977	...	5,086
Total	3,632	3,656	...	3,852

(*a*) Omitted, being irregular as above explained.

CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

90. The Civil Expenditure, which is put down in the standard account in paragraph 16 at Rs. 22,021,000 is composed of the following items:—

	Standard of 1887-88. Rs.	Revised, 1887-88. Rs.	Budget. 1888-89. Rs.
Refunds and Assignments of Revenue	1,570	1,681	1,689
Revenue Departments—			
Land Revenue (including District administration)	3,669	3,519	3,684
Forest Expenditure	738	763	771
Other Revenue Departments—India	1,075	1,057	1,073
England £	68	56	65
Exchange	29	23	27
Civil Departments (net)—			
Administration—India	1,372	1,394	1,387
England £	247	269	251
Exchange	104	113	105
Law and Justice (including Jails)	2,924	2,859	2,951
Police	3,392	3,396	3,454
Marine—Provincial	22	10	43
Education	1,121	1,069	1,130
Medical	747	705	728
Political	633	691	715
Other Departments	541	527	525
Miscellaneous (Net)			
Territorial and Political Pensions	677	609	571
Non-effective charges—			
India	458	467	492
England £	1,729	1,714	1,737
Exchange	726	720	730
Stationery, Printing, and Miscellaneous (net)	179	—83	163
Total	22,021	21,559	22,291

(In the above statement, the sterling figures are shown separately in the only cases in which they are of any importance. Exchange adds about 12, 8, 12, and 55 under Political, Other Departments, Territorial Pensions, and Miscellaneous, respectively; in other cases, it only alters the unit figure by 1 at the most.

91. The Land Revenue Expenditure during the last few years has been as follows (in thousands of Rs.):—

1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88. Revised.
3,004	3,043	3,329	3,363	3,414	3,464	3,519

The increase in 1883-84 is due to the assumption by the Government of about Rs. 300,000 of expenditure on *patwaris* (village accountants) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by the abolition of the special cess from which they had till then been paid. During the last three years the expenditure has been increasing, owing to the progress of settlement work of which a full account has been given above. In 1887-88, although the Budget Estimates was for Rs. 3,668,000, the actual probable expenditure is Rs. 3,519,000 only the difference arising from various savings on the estimated expenditure, the largest of which arises from the Madras Government not having brought into operation, during the year, the re-organisation of Subordinate establishments which is referred to in para.

The Budget Estimate for 1888-89 is placed at Rs. 3,684,100, very slightly in advance of the Budget Estimate for 1887-88.

92. The charges under Administration in India have slowly increased from Rs. 1,291,000 in 1880-81 to about Rs. 1,392,000 in 1886-87, and just less than that in 1887-88. The increase has been general, that is, every Provincial Government contributes its share towards it. I do not think anything need be said about it, except that the amount of work of administration, which the expenditure represents, has certainly increased at a very much greater rate than the expenditure itself.

The Budget Estimate for 1887-88 was somewhat short of the actual existing standard of expenditure, and it is accordingly slightly exceeded in the Revised. The Budget Estimate for 1888-89 is for nearly the same amount as has been spent during the last two years.

The English expenditure has been practically steady at a little under 250,000*l.*

93. Like the expenditure on Administration, that under Law and Justice has also steadily, but more rapidly, increased. The net figures stood at Rs. 2,562,000 in 1880-81, and about the same in 1881-82; but by 1886-87 they had risen to Rs. 2,899,000. It is Civil Justice that requires more and more provision being made for its demands, but as the increase of stamp revenue (mainly court-fees) is at least equal to the increase on the expenditure side, the expansion of the expenditure is hardly subject for objection. The net expenditure of 1887-88 is now put down at Rs. 2,859,000 against a Budget Estimate of Rs. 2,924,000, savings on the original estimate having occurred in nearly all the provinces. The Budget of 1888-89 is Rs 2,951,000, being a slight advance over that for 1887-88.

94. The net charges on account of Police have been as follows (in thousands of Rs.) :—

1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86	1886-87.	1887-88 Revised
2,285	2,305	2,415	2,449	2,513	2,532	2,969	3,396

The increase which took place here in the years preceding 1885-86 represents for the most part the effect of the policy announced in 1882-83. In paragraph 65 of the Financial Statement for that year it was said that :—

"Boards and Committees for the administration of certain Local Funds already exist in most parts of India. We now wish to widen the sphere of action hitherto assigned to these bodies. The Provincial Governments have therefore been invited to hand over to them such items of revenue and expenditure as may appear to be most suited to give them a real interest in the administration of the resources at their command, and, on the other hand, to take over as a provincial charge some items of expenditure, such as police, over which Local Bodies cannot exercise any real control."

It was mainly medical and educational expenditure which, in accordance with this policy, the Municipalities were expected to extend, in lieu of the police charges of which they were relieved. The increase of police expenditure, therefore, represents the charges formerly incurred by Municipalities, but of which they have now been in a great measure relieved.

95. The great expansion of police charges in the last two years is almost entirely in Burma. Burma police expenditure in 1885-86 stood at Rs. 237,000 (net); in 1887-88 it stands at Rs. 1,025,700. Practically the whole of this increase represents the quasi-military force which has been recruited in India for service in Burma, and which will be necessary to bridge over the interval between the first military occupation of the country and its final settlement. The present high scale of expenditure is likely to last for two or three years, but after that we hope for rapid reduction of it.

96. the Provincial Portion of the Marine Expenditure consist of—

1. The Pilotage service in Calcutta, of which the receipts exceed by Rs.15,000, the portion of the charges that is brought to account under this head.

2. Expenditure on Ports, Rivers, Light-houses, and rivers steamers, which comes to about Rs. 40,000.

The net charge is therefore about Rs. 25,000.

97. Educational Expenditure has increased rather rapidly. The net outlay (deducting fees and other receipts) was Rs. 829,000 in 1880-81, but it has increased at the rate of between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 a year, and in 1886-87 it stood at Rs. 1,097,000. Every province in India has its share in this increase. For in 1887-88, as above shown, Rs. 1,120,000 was estimated, but 1,069,000 only is likely to be spent, the reduction of provincial resources having compelled a slight retrograde movement. For 1888-89 the grants have again been increased, and the estimate stands at Rs. 1,130,000.

It should be noted that these figures do not show the full measure of the increase of public expenditure on education in India, for Municipalities are also considerably increasing their expenditure on this head, and Municipal expenditure is not included in the Government accounts. It is part of the educational policy of the Local Governments to hand over schools, hitherto maintained from Government or from Local Funds, to the care of Municipalities, and every school so handed over disappears from our accounts of educational expenditure, though it remains, it is to be hoped, at least as efficient as before.

98. The net Medical charges have slightly increased from 1880-81 till 1884-85 having been Rs. 625,000 in the former year, and Rs. 690,000 in the latter; but at this last figure they remained almost unchanged.

It should be remembered, however, that some part of the charges against this head have been passing into Municipal Accounts and the diminution caused by this is probably the reason of the stationary nature of the charge during these years. The charges have now somewhat advanced, namely, to 705,000 (Revised 1887-88) and 728,000 (Budget 1888-89.) Part of this increase arises in Upper Burma, but part of it is attributable to safe estimating, as this is one of the heads in which there is always a considerable saving on Budget.

99. The next head in the abstract represents the Political charges, and here there is unavoidably a very heavy increase during recent years. The increase arises almost entirely in connection with our North-West Frontier. In 1879-80 and 1888-81, the standard of expenditure was about Rs. 450,000 (including the English charges of 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* as Indian contribution towards the cost of establishments in Persia and China respectively). But the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan, and the heavy charges for Afghan refugees, raised the standard of charge to Rs. 631,000 in the Estimates for 1887-88, and that will be considerably exceeded in the actuals by reason of the Boundary Delimitation and other special charges. The Estimate for next year again shows an advance (the greater portion of which is due to charges in connection with Ayub Khan) and stands at Rs. 703,500.

100. On the remaining heads in the abstract I have little remark to make. Under Territorial and Political Pensions, we shall probably be relieved of at least Rs. 50,000 of charges by the death of the Ex-King of Oudh. The non-effective charges (leave allowances and pensions) are a very heavy burden, and must remain so in a country of which the public service is largely filled from foreign sources. The charge is necessarily every year mounting up, but it represents the fulfilment of positive obligations, and is not subject, except in a remote sense, to financial management. The Revised Estimate for the last group of Miscellaneous charges shows a considerable saving of the Budget Estimate.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

101. The full account of the Rs. 249,000, put down in paragraph 16 as the net charge of these three quasi-commercial Departments, is as follows (in thousands):—

	Revenue (+) and Expenditure (−) India (Rs.)	England (£)	Exchange.
Post Office	1,216—1,212	—111	—46
Telegraph { Revenue Accts.	629—500	7—47	—17
Telegraph { Capital do.	— 123	— 90	—38
Mint	170— 79	— 5	— 2
Total	2,015—1,914	7—253	—103
	+101	—246	

The English charges of the Post Office have for some years have been very steady. More than half of them represent the payment, under Postal arrangements to the Imperial Treasury, a payment which the new postal contract reduces from 766,000 in 1887-88 to 750,000 in 1888-89. The remainder represent stores.

Excluding consideration of this payment the purely Indian transactions which in 1881-82 and 1882-83 showed a loss of about Rs 100,000 show, in the Revised Estimates of 1887-88 a loss of Rs. 11,000 only and in the Budget Estimates of 1888-89, a gain of Rs. 19,000.

To make a full account in the commercial sense, we would have to add charges for public works for stationary and for pensions and the like, but then we would also have to take into account the fact that the Post Office perform services for the district post in respect of which Government gets a revenue, under Provincial Rates, of nearly Rs. 100,000, and does all the work of the Postal Savings Banks without any credit in its account to represent its value.

102. Under Telegraphs, the Revenue account has for a long time, paid a handsome surplus. This surplus, after taking into account a small charge for exchange, was, for the three last completed years, Rs. 129,000, Rs. 79,000, and Rs. 174,000.

The above standard gives us a net revenue of Rs. 72,000 after reckoning the exchange on the English charges. The net Revenue is now estimated at Rs. 210,200 for 1887-88 and at Rs. 120,500 for 1888-89 (these figures including charges for exchange), the improvement being largely in Government Telegrams for Burma.

103. The Mint receipts have been a little better than the standard shown in paragraph 16, as the importations were somewhat above average. The excess expenditure, however, has taken away all this advantage; it must be remembered that in 1887-88 the Mint had to incur the charges involved in coining over three crores of Gwalior bullion without getting the usual receipt of seigniorage.

The figures taken for next year's Estimates differ very slightly from the Budget Estimates of 1887-88.

IMPERIAL MARINE.

104. The charges under this head are in two portions:

(1) The expenditure connected with the Imperial Marine in India, which is normally about Rs. 120,000 or 130,000 net;

(2) In England Admiralty charges, and Marine stores which on the average is about £150,000.

Latterly, however, the expenditure has reached a much higher figure, operations in Burma have necessitated heavy charges for transport, and a considerable patrolling service has also been required for the Burma rivers, so that Rs. 321,600 was spent in 1886-87, and Rs. 234,600 are likely to be spent in 1887-88, under the first of these heads. The purchase of torpedo vessels and of Marine stores in connection with the special defences was shown under this head in the Budget Estimates of 1887-88, which accordingly stood at £326,700. These are now, however, removed to the special head of "Special Defences," and the Revised Estimates show £148,300 only.

The Estimates for 1888-89 are Rs. 253,600 in India for the first head, and £92,000 in England.

IRRIGATION.

105. The following table shows the state of the account of Major Works—that is, of those works of which the construction is charged outside the Revenue Account, or to the Protective grant, and which are, in the Revenue Account, charged with the interest payable on the cost of construction :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86	1886-87.	1887-88 Revised	1888-89. Budget.
Direct Revenue	866	931	937	107	265	910	975	1,014
Land Revenue	491	469	534	66	562	597	578	591
Total	1357	1400	1471	1541	1,427	1,507	1,553	1,605
Maintenance	456	504	515	571	593	627	68.	671
Net Revenue	901	898	956	970	834	880	871	934
Interest Charge	803	846	894	932	965	992	1,019	1,047
Surplus	98	52	62	38	—131	—112	—148	—113

A full account of the details of these figures will be found in Appendix F. They show that the breakdown Revenue, which took place in 1885-86, occured on the Ganges and Lower Ganges Canals, and that a heavy loss took place also on the Western Jumna Canal. In the last case, it was merely a reversion from the excessively high standard of Revenue of the preceding two years, the receipts from this Canal being greatly influenced by the variations of season, as a year of good rainfall at once shows itself in a falling off in the revenue. In the case of the Lower Ganges Canal, the breakdown was caused by the destruction by floods of an aqueduct not far from the head of the Canal. Till this costly work is restored, the revenue will remain unduly low; the work of restoration is being actively carried on, but it will cost over Rs. 442,000, and will add Rs. 17,700 for all time to the account of interest.

106. From the details to which I have referred, it will be seen that the productive power of the Canals varies in a remarkable manner. The Lower Ganges Canal, even in its present crippled condition, pays a net revenue of Rs. 41,859 on a Capital Expenditure of Rs. 2,925,000, and the Godavari Delta System gives a revenue of Rs. 133,197 on a Capital Account of Rs. 1,065,535. On the other hand, the two canals which we have taken over from Companies do not even pay the charges of their maintenance, the return from them being as follows :—

	Capital Account.	Net loss, 1887-88.
Orissa (including the Midnapore and Tidal) Canals	3,315,022	35,000
Kamul Canal	2,165,546	6,384

107. In the Minor Works classed under Irrigation, both Capital Expenditure and Maintenance are charged in the Revenue Account, but except in Madras, there are now few large items of expenditure remaining under this head. The works consist chiefly of—

Embankments in the deltas of Bengal and Madras.
Inundation Canals in Punjab and Sind.
Navigation Canals and Rivers in Bengal.
Tanks in Madras.

It is only under this last head that any immediate increase of expenditure may be expected. The land revenue of Madras is largely dependent upon irrigation from tanks, which are scattered all over the country and have come down from ancient times. The Government of Madras has, for some years, had it in contemplation to undertake systematic measures for the improvement and restoration of these works, and the investigations and plans being now sufficiently far advanced, it proposes to lay out, for some years at least, Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 60,000 upon them. The first year of the outlay is 1888-89, and the Madras Government promises an ample return in the form of improved Land Revenue.

The estimates under this head are as follow :—

	Bengal.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Other Provinces.	Total.	
1886-87.	Receipts	86	18	10	15	29	43	512
	Expenditure	124	61	272	161	70	601	
1887-88.	Receipts	93	19	9	15	18	154	629
Revised.	Expenditure	170	72	262	176	102	783	
1888-89.	Receipts	92	18	10	15	19	154	711
Budget.	Expenditure	152	70	330	173	110	865	

108. The estimates are, therefore, for net expenditure :—

1887-88 Major Works...148 ; Minor Works...629 ; Total..777
1888-89 Major Works...113 ; Minor Works...711 ; Total...824

CIVIL AND MILITARY WORKS.

IMPERIAL.

109. Since 1880-81 it has been the practice of the Government of India to set aside an annual sum of Rs. 1,000,000 for Military Works, which include Fortifications and Military Roads, as well as accommodation for troops. The expenditure on Civil Works is mostly in the hands of Local Governments, and comes within the Provincial account, so that the Imperial portion—that is, the Expenditure on the Imperial Departments throughout India, and in the smaller provinces under the direct administration of the Government of India—amounted to only about Rs. 400,000, unless special works were being undertaken. Accordingly in the two years 1884-85 and 1885-86, the expenditure in India was—

	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
Military Works	943,344	960,415
Civil Works	465,169	350,452

Besides which about 70,000*l.* are spent in England upon furlough and leave allowances of Public Works Officers of all branches, and Cooper's Hill College, besides a small amount for stores.

110. But since those years we have two sets of new and heavy charges added to the old standard. In the first place, about Rs. 200,000 a year are being set aside for the construction of a scheme of frontier roads, in the Punjab and Beluchistan, and in the second place, we have so fit out the new province of Upper Burma with new Roads, and with the buildings required both for the Military forces there stationed and for purposes connected with civil administration. The two heads, therefore, show a rapid increase of expenditure over the standard of 1884-85 and 1885-86, and the figures for the present three years are as follow :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Revised. Rs.	1888-89. Budget. Rs.
India—			
Military Works—India	985,063	960,200	965,300
Upper Burma.	73,950	312,500	190,000
Civil Works—Ordinary	292,042	347,200	306,900
Upper Burma.	171,550	320,000	318,300
Frontier Roads.	151,080	231,300	177,800
England	87,989	102,000	103,200
Exchange	33,089	42,800	43,400
Total	1,794,763	2,316,000	2,104,900
Deduct Receipts	228,632*	85,400	82,300
Net Expenditure	1,566,131	2,230,600	2,022,600

111. The roads, both in Upper Burma and on the Frontier, are at present being constructed by the Civil Works Department, and the ordinary Civil Works Grants are now being cut down to their lowest limit, in order to provide money for these new charges. Only Rs. 121,430 is allowed for ordinary "original works" in India in 1888-89, one of the large items being a charge of Rs. 15,500 for a new light-house for Oyster Island on the Burma coast.

PROVINCIAL.

112. The Provincial portion of this head represents the charges for roads and buildings all over India, and includes the portion that is met out of cesses upon land. This latter portion may be reckoned at Rs. 1,500,000 excluding the portion which the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces may be taken as spending out of the local rates which are credited in their provincial account.

113. The Local Governments vary their Public Works Expenditure to a great extent according to the surplus of Funds which the Provincial Contracts leave in their hands; so that no particular year's expenditure can be taken as the necessary standard. The following figures compare their expenditure in 1887-88 and 1888-89 with the amount of expenditure which, on the Finance Committee's report, was fixed as a convenient minimum :—

	Minimum. Rs.	1887-88. Revised. Rs.	1888-89. Budget. Rs.
Central Provinces	120,000	134,000	163,000
Burma	122,000	121,000	117,000
Assam	50,000	57,000	61,000
Bengal	310,000	283,000	403,000
N.-W. Provinces	275,000	301,000	275,000
Punjab	230,000	256,000	253,000
Madras	200,000	201,000	236,000
Bombay	293,000	420,000	437,000
Total	1,600,000	1,778,000	1,945,000

The excess charges of Rs. 345,000 are for the most part met my by drawing upon accumulated balances, of which a considerable amount, as will be explained in the section relating to Provincial Finance, is at present at the disposal of Provincial Governments. The whole account of the figure which is shown in the statement on paragraph 16 is thus made up :—

(Thousands of Rs.)	1886-87.	1887-88. Revised.	1888-89. Budget.
Civil Works—Provincial	1,942	1,773	1,945
Local	1,425	1,511	1,543
Total	3,407	3,284	3,488
Deduct Receipts	429	481	473
Net Expenditure	2,908	2,803	3,015
Deduct portion charged against accumulated Balances	...	—284	484
Net Estimate	...	2,831	2,531

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

114. The following are the statistics during the past few years :—

(In thousands of Rs.)	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88. Budget.	1887-88. Revised	1888-89. Budget.
Ordinary Acct—							
India	11,003	11,190	11,640	12,188	12,440	12,393	12,941
England	3,969	3,920	3,630	3,813	3,748	3,738	3,727
Exchange	905	949	1,143	1,221	1,399	1,579	1,565
Total	15,871	16,016	16,413	17,022	17,580	17,930	18,223
Afghanistan—net	...	103	2,116	...	...	...	...
Egypt—net	52	..	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah—net	...	541	605	1,518	720	1,550	524
Arrear charges	1,230!	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17,156	16,149	19,134	18,540	18,300	19,480	19,047

115. The period included in the above figures is that during which the measures recently taken for the increase of the strength of the Army have been in operation.

The total cost of this increase of the Army may be stated, upon a comparison of Budget Estimates as follows :—

Budget for 1884-85	11,190,000
Budget for 1887-88	12,440,000
Difference	1,250,000

The standard of Expenditure before that increase may be seen from the figures of 1883-84 and 1884-85.

The details of the increase work up to a larger amount, and are, in a general way, as follow :—

1. Augmentation—	
British Troops, (10,600)	603,000
Native Troops, (19,000)	521,300
2. Increased privileges and pay—	
British Troops (mostly exchange)	273,900
Native Troops (mostly good conduct pay and hutting money)	73,300
Volunteers and Pensioners	17,600
3. Malt liquor purchased in India instead of in England	224,400
4. Remounts from Australia (increase)	31,400
5. Better Pension Rules	10,000
Total	1,754,900

The excess of this amount over the Rs. 1,250,000 may be described as due in about equal parts to economies introduced under other heads of the Accounts, and to the fact that the intended measures have not as yet reached their full development. It was stated last year that out of Rs. 657,000 of this expenditure, still remaining to be undertaken on April 1st, 1887-88, Rs. 345,000 had been entered in the Estimates of 1887-88, and Rs. 312,000, therefore, still remained to be undertaken after the close of that year.

116. For 1887-88 the Budget Estimate of Expenditure on the Army in India stood at—

Ordinary Account; net	12,440,000
Burma Account	720,000
Total	13,160,000
As the figures now stand they are—	
Ordinary Account; net	12,593,000
Burma Account	1,550,000
Total	14,143,000

The increase under the first head may be described as mainly due to the following causes: (1) special purchases of transport which were made during the cold weather; (2) the augmentation made in the establishment of British Troops having been effected somewhat more quickly than anticipated; and (3) the expedition undertaken at the end of the year in the Sikkim territory.

117. As regards Burma, the estimates provided for only Rs. 720,000 of expenditure, but before many months had passed, it became obvious that the original intention of Government as to withdrawing the forces could not be carried out; and that it would be necessary to continue operations upon a larger scale than the Estimates provided for. An additional grant of Rs. 280,000 was made for this purpose, and a further amount of Rs. 150,000 was given for payment of gratuity to the troops engaged in Burma, which together made up the addition of Rs. 430,000, which was announced in September last to the House of Commons as having been made to the Estimates of Military expenditure.

Later in the year the state of Burma rendered it advisable to take some active measures for a display of force near the Shan territory and for operating with small columns in other directions. It was estimated that Rs. 200,000, would be further required for this purpose; but the latest information indicates that another Rs. 200,000 may be necessary. These additions, it will be found, bring the Burma account up to the figure shown in the Revised Estimates.

118. The Budget Estimates of 1888-89 provide for a still further increase under the ordinary head, which is mainly due to the completion of the augumentation of the army, but partly also to the commencement of the issue of new arms; an operation in respect of which some heavy expenditure will have to be incurred in the near future.

SPECIAL DEFENCES.

119. It will be seen that the Budget Estimates for 1888-89 provide for a very large amount of expenditure under the new head of "Special Defences." The Estimates for 1887-88 provided for only Rs. 474,600, but the Secretary of State, in a Despatch received in May last, urged more speedy progress in the works contemplated under this head. More elaborate arrangements were, therefore, made for this expenditure and additional grants being given for it, the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 487,100 in India, besides £57,600 in England. This English expenditure which is mostly for armaments, would have stood at a higher figure, but for delays which will have the effect of postponing, to 1888-89, part of the expenditure originally estimated to come into 1887-88. The English expenditure of 1888-89, accordingly, stands at the high figure of £437,700 sterling, and we have granted Rs. 500,000 for expenditure in India.

120. I may refer to the quotation, under paragraph 11, from the speech of the Under-Secretary of State, in which he explains why this expenditure is shown within the Revenue Account, instead of, as was at first intended, under the category of Capital Expenditure. The whole amount of the expenditure is at present reckoned at about £930,000 in England, and Rs. 1,650,000 in India, but these figures cannot be put forward but as very rough estimates, and it is possible that the present programme may be extended.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Hindoo, Captain C. Edward, will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvie, laden with a general cargo and 500 deck passengers.

The s.s. Etna, 1,471 tons, Captain H. Pope, arrived in port on Monday evening from Cardiff, laden with 2,717 tons coals for the B. B. and C. I. R. Co. She is consigned to the Captain.

The s.s. Dunbar, 1,172 tons, Captain L. Wiggell, from Cardiff, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cardiff, laden with 2,055 tons coals for the B. B. and C. I. R Co. She is consigned to the Captain.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Liverpool, laden with a general cargo, and Captains Hill Ross, and Lieutenant Wright, as passengers from England.

The B. I. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W Livingstone, arrived in port yesterday from Kurachi and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. R. A. Brewster, F. Chambers, N. O. Hara, Reynolds, H. A. Bin Amee, and 367 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Massilia	2758	S. D. Shellard	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Asia	3322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hajeen	1842	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2644	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
„ Manitoba	1386	R. G. Warrick	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Haverton	1643	J. Peters	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Husara	1336	D. Campbell	K	M. Mackenzie.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	G. D. Dagnino	M	F. Bozzoni.
„ Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Brocadale	1416	J. Notman	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3044	G. Mercello	Q	F. Bozzoni.

VICTORI

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCH OFFICE—53 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts in those not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and on the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.
Bombay Branch.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS 27, Ewgate-street London.
BARCLAY and SON 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOUTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINK and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing result of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable drug alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and health to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, cultivating and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for delicate persons it is unrivalled. Those who from long residence in hot climates suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on board.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body is debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion invigorating the whole constitution. To the young it imparts health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly makes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely operating the whole corporeal frame; and although not put forward as imparting immortality, it will undoubtedly stay the ravages of declining years, and in old age, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For ladies of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the "ante Vitæ will be found a boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

IS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Justly celebrated all over the world as the most rapid and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most intricate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been totally restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction. No one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently commended by the proprietor as the only real remedy whilst for weakness across the loins, scalds or heat in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They purify the acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, arise solely from contamination of the blood with impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packets at 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

The most wonderful Pills in the World for all disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of rest, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, pain, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being entirely free from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken the utmost safety by the most delicate of females.

Persons are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious complaint or fever are to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without one. An attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking one or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely undermine the unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Each package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London." in White Letters on a Red Ground, by Appointment to Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Chemists in India.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

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43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action of the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Removing Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years' practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness through; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, bad eyes, incapacity for study or business, dissipation, self-pollution, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the high y successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lewis, Medical Publisher, 14, Maud Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all like value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. selling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

An European-built Sociable or a double-seated VICTORIA, with a pair of well-matched young bay hungarian horses and a set of harness complete.

Also one DOG-CART with a strong and fast trotting BAY pony and harness complete—both the property of F. Stockinger, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHE SHOWED
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
HOP "52, Storks-road, S.E., BITTERS.
HOP June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) BITTERS.
HOP 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of BITTERS.
HOP your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken BITTERS.
HOP very ill with a severe cold, which BITTERS.
HOP settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but BITTERS.
HOP the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who BITTERS.
HOP attended her said she would only BITTERS.
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that BITTERS.
HOP I believed what he said was true, BITTERS.
HOP and she evidently showed signs of BITTERS.
HOP death. But we gave her dose of BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which BITTERS.
HOP acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
HOP three months since this happened, BITTERS.
HOP and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS.
HOP has recovered so much as to be able BITTERS.
HOP to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinced BITTERS.
HOP that but for the Hop Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her BITTERS.
HOP loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, BITTERS.
HOP KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, BITTERS.
HOP but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from BITTERS.
HOP the finest hops, together with other BITTERS.
HOP medicinal leaves and tinctures, on BITTERS.
HOP scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
HOP bottle to-day; or if you have a sick BITTERS.
HOP friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
HOP in need of a nourishing tonic and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
HOP or give them a bottle of genuine BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest BITTERS.
HOP your BITTERS.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

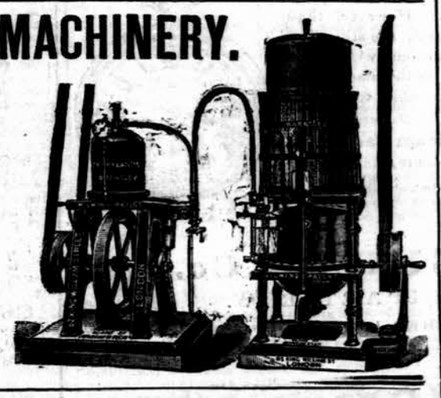
J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.



(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents -
Club Stewards - -

} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

TILE Co.

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KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
ABSENCE of PRIMING.
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

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FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this Extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequeæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN, The late Lord Chief, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaican Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark

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WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
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II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever	16
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Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

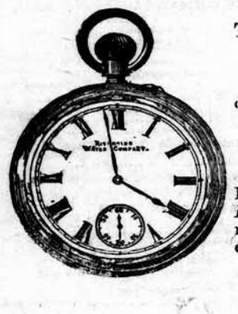
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE RIVERSIDE LEVER WATCHES,

ALL RUBY-JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE IN INDIA.



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PROCURABLE AT
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30 to 50 per cent. below usual Indian Prices for same quality will be the cost of them.

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.

A considerable improvement on original.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs.18-8.**

3/4 Plate Lever movement—Keyless—6 ruby holes—real Nickel-silver case, which wears as white and bright as silver—*Requires no repairing, and will go for long periods* between the necessary cleanings—Medium size, specially strong and most elegant Watch.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs. 18-8.**

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In Silver Case—10 ruby holes—expansion Balance for Adjustment to temperature.

Rs. 35. **Rs. 35.**

A GEM WATCH.

None but reliable Watches kept in stock, all with Name and Trade Mark.

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SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER.
FILTERS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

Engineers, Contractors, Iron and Brass Founders, Machinery, Metal and Hardware Merchants.

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NESBIT ROAD IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY METAL MART,
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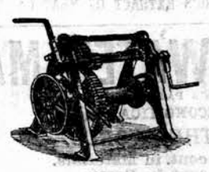

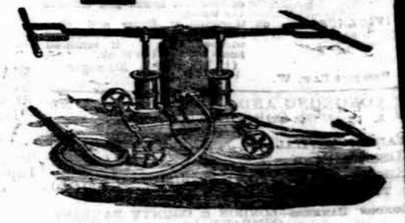

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IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, our Foundries being equal to a daily out-turn of sixty tons. Single castings up to thirty tons.

BRASS, GUN METAL, AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS to order, either rough or machined.

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BULL'S, BELL'S, AND STONEY'S DREDGERS, GRABS, AND EXCAVATORS, for all classes of material.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Boilers, Cochran's Patent Vertical, 6 to 20 horse-power.
Horizontal Engines, by Tangyes Limited, and Shanks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20 horse-power.
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Centrifugal Pumps, by Tangyes Limited, and J. & H. Gwynne, 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
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Crab Winches, Pulley Blocks, Lifting Jacks, and Chains, all sizes.
Cast-Iron Pipes and Sluice Valves, from 2 to 12 inches.
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SLUICE GATES AND GEARING, and all other appliances for Irrigation and Water Works.
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COTTON OPENERS, SUGAR MILLS, PRESSES, &c., &c.
GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Bar-Iron, Round, Square and Flat; Lowmoor, Swedish, Hingley's "Netherton Crown Best" and Welsh.
Angle and Tee-Iron, of all ordinary sections.
Plate-Iron, Girder and Boiler qualities.
Sheet-Iron, of various gauges.
Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Sheets, also Ridging, and Roof Fittings.
Fencing Wire, Straining Posts, Gates, &c.
Bolts and Nuts, Rivets, Nails, and all small Stores.
Blacksmiths', Rivetters', and Fitters' Tools, Anvils, Forges, &c.
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Portland Cement, Gibb's guaranteed quality.
Asphalte and Bitumen.
Leather and Oxydised Cotton Belting.
Leather, India-Rubber, and Canvas Hose.
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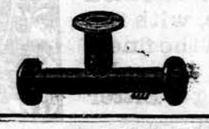
General Hardware of all descriptions, &c., &c., &c.



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EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, fully which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depot for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN.
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

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In bottles at Re 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From MR. E. KIDEY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen.—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these Pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. v. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (5 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

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